



WILD LIFE IN INDIA

An Annotated Bibliography

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by

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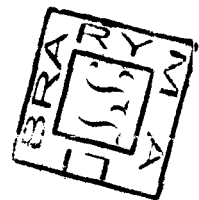
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Certified that the dissertation
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" तस्माद् यज्ञात् सर्वहुतः संभूतं पृष्ठादाज्यम् ।

पशून्स्ताश्चक्रे वायव्यानारण्या ग्राम्याश्चये ॥

"Rigveda 10/90/8"

∴

(Curd and ghee were originated from God;
the whole absorber in the annihilation
of the universe. He made the animals
and the birds, which live in the
forests and the villages)

.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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February 9, 1982.

(SUNIL KESARI)

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PREFACE

The wild life of few other countries is as varies as abundant as India's. And in few other countries is there such indifference to nature as modern India.

To have a fair idea of the present worth of our wild life and to know what further steps need to be taken to effectively safegaurd our heritage of nature, I hope this bibliography would be highly helpful.

Standard follwed:

The Indian standard recommended for bibliographical (IS : 2381-1963) has been followed and classified catalogue code (C C C) of Dr.S R Ranganathan has been followed for author heading in the main entry.

The entries contain the following items of information:

(a) Serial Number

(b) Name of the author

- (c) Full stop (.)
- (d) Title of contribution including sub-title if any.
- (e) Full stop(.)
- (f) Title of the periodical in abbreviated form as far as possible.
- (g) Semi colon (;)
- (h) Volume number
- (i) Comma (,)
- (j) Issue number
- (k) Semi colon (;)
- (l) Year
- (m) Comma (,)
- (n) Month in abbreviated form and date
- (o) Semi-colon (;)
- (p) Inclusive pages of the article

SPECIMEN ENTRY:

- 2. GOPAL KRISHNA(R). India's vanishing wild life. Ill.Wkly; 101, 34; 1980, Ag 24; 8-13.

ABSTRACTS:

The entries in the bibliography contain abstracts giving the essential information about the

articles documented. An important feature of this bibliography is that it includes informative abstracts. I feel that these abstracts would satisfy a man who wants to see the important thing of an article.

ARRANGEMENT :

The whole bibliography is divided in two parts. Part 'A' gives information about Wild Life General while Part 'B' gives information about Wild Life Special e.g., Fauna and Flora.

The articles dealing with the same subject including geographical place are listed in one alphabetical sequence by the names of the authors or by the titles under subject heading.

The articles dealing with distinct subject heading are listed by subject-wise in alphabetical sequence.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX:

I have tried to solve all the problems of a reader for searching an object. For that I have provided an alphabetical index of the general words

found in the articles. For further convenience of readers I have also given alphabetical index of authors and titles separately.

S C O P E:

The bibliography deals with mainly two aspects of the "Indian Wild Life", but as far as 2nd aspect is concerned, it has been divided into 2 sections which are as follows:

(A) WILD LIFE GENERAL: It includes the General things of Natural Wild Life, such as conservation of wild life, census, National parks and Reserves Zoos etc.

(B) WILD LIFE SPECIAL:

(a) Fauna: Fauna covers vertebrates such as Amphibians, Birds, Mammals, Pisces and Reptiles.

(b) Flora: It covers forest reserves and plant conservation.

P A R T - I :
:
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: D E S C R I P T I V E

INTRODUCTION

India has awakened to a long forgotten interest in wild life that it appears to be a new interest together. Kautilya mentions of Abhayaranya where nature and wild life were strictly protected from interference by man. International attraction has been focussed on the problem in developed and developing countries by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and National Resources and India is fortunate to have also awakened to the need for nature conservation.

With big cities deserts of brick and mortar - coming up due to concentration of population these in apart from the growing population of the country greater need is felt for creation of National parks and sanctuaries, so that man could seek solace from the nerve racking occupations, and enjoy the beauties of nature. There are other problems of scientific research and progressive land use involved as well as the preservation of our precious wild life heritage.

The wilf Life Preservation Society of India has been seized of the problem from its very inception and

in spite of very limited resources it has been playing its role for the cause with credit.

HISTORY OF WILD LIFE IN INDIA:

As far as History is concerned ~~of India~~ we can see its concept in Vedas and Gita. Several poets like Valmiki and others ~~who~~ gave concept of Manishada (means not hunter). The poems and plays of Kalidasa and Rabindra Nath Tagore illustrate the life of forest - dwellers with a beauty and psychological insight that are hardly matched. Several animals and birds are concerned with God and Goddess in Hindu mythology. Many arts of past show the affection and ation of men to wild life; can we regain Valmiki's compassion and sense of indignation?

The earth upon whose the biped birds fly together, the flamingoes, eagles birds of prey, and fowls; upon whom Matarishwan, the wind hastens raising the dust, and tossing the trees.....

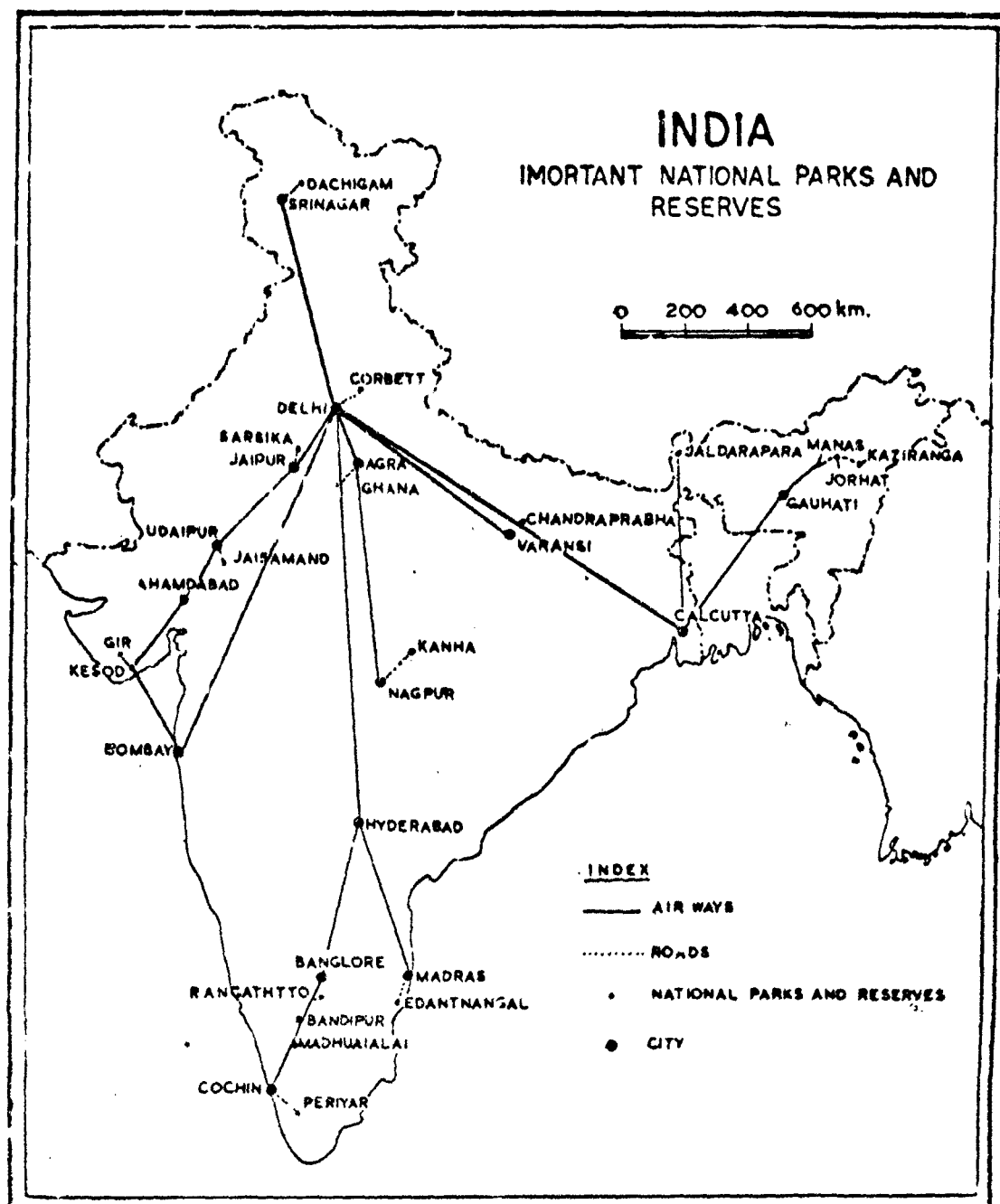
The earliest conservation laws in the world were ~~There~~ promulgated by Ashoka about three centuries before the Christian era. The Moghul emperors too, although keen hunters, displayed a concern for the

wild life for their country and a great love of nature is shown in the writing of Babur, Humayun and the great Akbar. It has been said of Jahangir that he would have been happier man if instead of being Emperor of India, he had been a director of a natural museum.

It comes as a shock to learn, therefore, that one of the best known of all India's wild animals, the tiger was seriously considered to be on the verge of extinction less than 35 years ago. Fortunately this has not occurred, but cheetah has been exterminated and the lion was until recently ⁱⁿ 1965 confined solely to the Gir Forest, North of Bombay. There were also about 700 Indian rhinoceros left. The pressure of an expanding population and the needs of agriculture and forestry have caused the wild life of India to suffer heavy and in some cases ^{rendered} irreparable damage.

This situation has been much improved, however, by the setting up in 1952 of the India Board for wild Life.

The preserves were set up long before Independence, in British India and in the princely States - well known examples are Vedanthangal in Tamil Nadu, Bandipur in Karnataka and Corbett Park in Uttar Pradesh.



Soon after the shikar battues that followed independence, the Indian Board for Wild Life was constituted; a number of fresh preserves were created (some quite major ones) and conservation tightened. We now have almost 150 wild life preserves big and small all over India.

The Wild Life Act 1972 has given some protection to animals. But violation of this act^{is} every where. Government has programmed for reforestation. Mrs. Gandhi has given ~~the~~ importance in her newly developed 20 points programmes by planting the trees. Late Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had also played an important role in protection of plant life. Certain Movements like 'Chipko' done by Mr. S. L. Bhauguna are in progress.

WILD LIFE IN INDIA:

India can be distinctly divided into four main geographical zones - the Himalaya, the Indo-Gangetic Plains, the Thar Desert and the Peninsula. These zones have clear demarcations and each has^{its own} characteristics, geology, topography, climate, flora and fauna.

The Himalaya mountains are in the north ranging from 200 m (656 feet) to over 9,000 m (29,528). They

are geologically ^{of} recent ~~in~~ origin. The Himalayan rock is soft, composed of gneiss, schist, gneiss and limestone. The central Himalayas are composed of granite. The lower slopes have good growth of forests from Kashmir to Bhutan. The forest zone is further sub-divided into sub tropical sub-mountain foot hills rising upto 1,524m(5,000) to 3,353m(11,000). Sal (Shorea robusta) in continuous belt from Assam to the banks of Jamuna is the main floristic feature of the natural forests of this region. There are open Savannhas - patches where elephant grass grows beyond control. There are scattered trees of semal(Salmalia malabaricum), Khair (Acacia Catechu) and Amaltas (Cassia fistula). On the higher elevation in the temperate zone, Sal is replaced by chirpine (Pinus roxburghii) sometime forming pure stands. Vegetation in the temperate zone consists of conifers - chir, Blue pine (Pinus wallichiana) and Deodar (Cedrus Deodara) in central and western Himalayas and Pinus khasia, Cupressus torulosa, Taxus baccata in Eastern region. Most depressions and cooler aspects support broad leave Oaks(Quercus incana, Quercus semicarpifolia).



Bamboos Forest

Asers walnuts, Fuglans regia, thick growth of rose bush (Rosa muscata) and Fern brakes, Rhododendrons (Rhododendron arboreum) and Birch(Belula ulnoids) form the last tree line. Bombusa arundinacia, Bombusa falcata occur in exposed soils.

On still higher elevation, there are Juniper bushes and finally the alpine postures merging in the perpetual snow covered peaks. The sub-zone of Western Himalayas - Kashmir to Ladakh, the landscape with Anemones, Premulas, Geraniume, Penunculus in the fore-ground of the snow covered peaks is most spectacular and unparalleled in the world.

The lower regions were the home of tigers (Panthera tigers), Leopards (Panthara pardus), elephants (Elephas maximus), Bambhar (Carvus uuicolor), chital (Axis axis), barking deer (Muntiacus muntyak), hog deer(Axis porcinus) and wild boar (Sus ccrofa) with change in vegetation on higher region, Himalayan black bear (salenarctos thibetanus), marten (Martes flavigula), must deer (Moschus moschiferus), chir pheasant (Catreus wallchii), kaleej pheasant (Gennaoma hamiltoni), monal pheasant (Lophophorus impejanus), snow leopard (Panthera uncia), goral (Nemorhaedus goral), blue sheep, Kashmir and lesser pandas and tragopan



Chital in Jim Corbett
(Photo : Saeed Ahmad)

pheasants(Tragopan satyra), in the east appear Brown bear (Ursus arctos), black bear, snow leopard and monal are found still on the higher elevations. This asid plateau in Eastern Ladakh and above the tree line is the home of Ibex (Capra ibex), Himalayan tahr(Hemitragus jemlahicus), Himalayan marmot (Marmota bobak) snow leopard, and Tibetan wild an (Equus hemionus kiang).

There are thirty two wild life sanctuaries and one National Park in the Himalayan region. Motichur (1938), Sonasipur (1950), Jaulasal(1953) and Corbett Park are situated in the sub-mountain tracts of the Himalaya. Corbett National Park ~~was~~ originally constituted in 1935 as Hailey National Park extended over 324 sq.Km. (125 sq.miles). Since it was losing 46.6 sq.Km.(18 sq.miles) by sub-mergence in Ramganga Dam, 202 sq.Kms.(78 sq.miles) more ^{were} added in 1966 to compensate the loss; the park is known for wild elephants, tigers, deers and the sub-mountain beauty of lofty sal trees and the fading rows after rows of the Himalayah ranges. The movement inside the Park is mostly on elephant's back because the grass^s are tall and visibility from ground level is poor. Sonaripur and Jaulsal



Leopard in Dachigam
(Photo : Saeed Ahmad)

sanctuaries are the habitats of herds of swamp deer (cervus duvauceli) in addition to tigers and other wild animals.

The park is not free from forestry operations including grazing of domestic stock. It is managed by exclusive staff. The park is open from November to June.

Kugti(1957), Simla, Simbalpara, Kalatop and Khajiar in 1956 Daranghti, Taria, Majhalhal, Rakchum-Chitkul, Lippa Asrang, Sri Naina Devi, Govind Sagar, Nargu, Bandli, Shikari Devi, Tunda in 1962, Renuka, Darla Ghat, Shilli in 1964, Gamgut and Sechutun Nela ^{are} in 1967 sancturies/in Himachal Pradesh. Shankaracharya, Rajparin or Dassu in 1945, Chumnai (1946), Dachigam (1951), Ajjas Jheel in Jammu and Kashmir, Nanda Devi (1939) and Govind Pashu Vihar (1955) in Uttar Pradesh and Senchal(1963) in West Bengal are the sanctuaries situated in the temperate region. All these sanctuaries are wild life oriented. Except Dachigam sanctuary of Jammu and Kashmir, other sanctuaries are much less known. ^{Dachigam is located at} ~~Srinagar and~~ 11 km(7 miles) from the Civil Airport, Srinagar. It extends over 142 sq.Km.(55 sq. miles). ^{This zone as} ~~of~~ temperate/is known ~~for~~ as Kashmir steeg. It is

managed by exclusive staff-a Block officer under the guidance of the Game Warden.

There are extremely few sanctuaries in the ~~said~~ lands of the Himalayas for the protection of high altitude wild life. There is no National Park in this region of outstanding scenery, beautiful plants and flowers particularly in the Alpine region of the Himalayas.

The Great Gangetic Plains extend from the foothills of the Himalayas in the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Assam. The tract is mostly flat interspersed with tributaries of the ~~Sindh~~, Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. It is bounded by the Himalayas in the north, Vindhyan mountains in the south, in the east extending over the entire West Bengal Crossing over it East Pakistan and the Jhar desert of recent origin in the west.

The eastern region of the Great Plains receives a heavy rainfall over 200 cms. M.A.(47.9") which gradually falls to 25 cms(6.0") as we proceed to the west. The bright sun for almost all the year round, alluvium soil and good rainfall support luxurious forests of sal. and asna in Bangal, Assam, Bihar and

and Uttar Pradesh. As we travel from east to west the vegetation changes from the tropical ever-green to moist deciduous to the dry deciduous type in drier parts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. We get scattered stunted growth of trees and savanah type of vegetation consisting of Acacia leucopholia, A. Renegal, A. arabica, Zizyphus spp., Anogeissus penderla, Boswellia serrata, Dichrostachys cinerea. There are many macro and micro climatic climaxes depending on the ecological factors, i.e. the Ganges delta swamps of Sunderbans in Bengal support the mangrove forests of Heritiera fomes, Avicennia officinali, and Rhizophora mueronata etc. The unstable banks of rivers are colonised by Khair and sisso(Dulbergia laticolia) forests in drier areas, by cane and elephants grass in wet areas and the deep cut ravines of the Jammuna and the Chambal with thorn forests.

The high rainfall zone of 406 cms(160") and over of the North Bengal and Assam develop tropical evergreen multi-tier and moist deciduous vegetation of Trewia nudiflora, Ficus species, Eugenia jambolana, Bischoffia javanica), Dilinia indica, Bananas and Pendulus Gmelina arboria, chikrasia tabularis, Alesteria scholaris Bamboos and cane brakes(Calemus



Horn bill - prominent bird
of eastern region
(Photo : Saeed Ahmad)

tenuis and moist deciduous species Schima Wallichii, Stereospermum celonalis, Albizzia lebbek, Hymanodition excelsa, Sapiam baceata with middle storey of Vritia tomentosa, Diospyros, spp and ground cover of Eupatorium spp. In open areas Bamboos and in water logged patches canes grow.

There are ^e~~s~~_Aven sanctuaries - Kazirangh(1908), Orang and Laokhana (1914-15), Manas(1928), Sonai Rupa (1934), Paba(1941) Garamani (1952) in Assam and five sanctuaries Jaldarapara and Gorumpara(1941), Lothian Island (1943), Mahanadi(1953) and Chapramari(1963) in West Bengal and Keibul in Manipur which are situated in this eastern region. The sanctuaries are wild life oriented and afford protection to rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unnicornis), tiger, leopard, wild buffalo (Bubales bubale's) swamp deer, hog deer, barking deer, elephant, wild boar, sambhar and other interesting small mammals; birds including tragopan species, hornbills and reptiles including python and monitor lizard.

Kaziranga and Manas of Assam and Jaldapara of West Bengal are some of the oldest sanctuaries. They have become popular in the past few years.



Rhinoceros in Kaziranga

Kaziranga reserve extends over 430 sq.km.(166 sq.miles) on flat and mainly supporting tall grasses Ekra orianthus, kharga (Phargmites Karka, Tora (Alpinia allughas), Nal (Arondo donax) and Saecharum spontaneum - all called elephant grasses and scattered trees of (Albizzia procerae, Cariya arborea, Lagerstroemia parviflora , L. fleoregina, Picus and most common need water bycianth Ischornia spp). The sanctuary is famous for its 500 rhinoceros, 375 elephants, 100 barking deer, 250 swamp deer, 500 hog deer, 350 wild boars, 200-300 otters (Lutra lutra) and 20 tigers. The area has been declared an a National Park. A buffer zone of 111.4 per cent (43 sq.miles) to cover the southern aspect of the Miker hills with a corrider of 5.22 sq. km(2.0sq.miles) to enable it to be a self-contained ecounit has been added to the sanctuary. The animal migrate during floods to these higher grounds to safety.

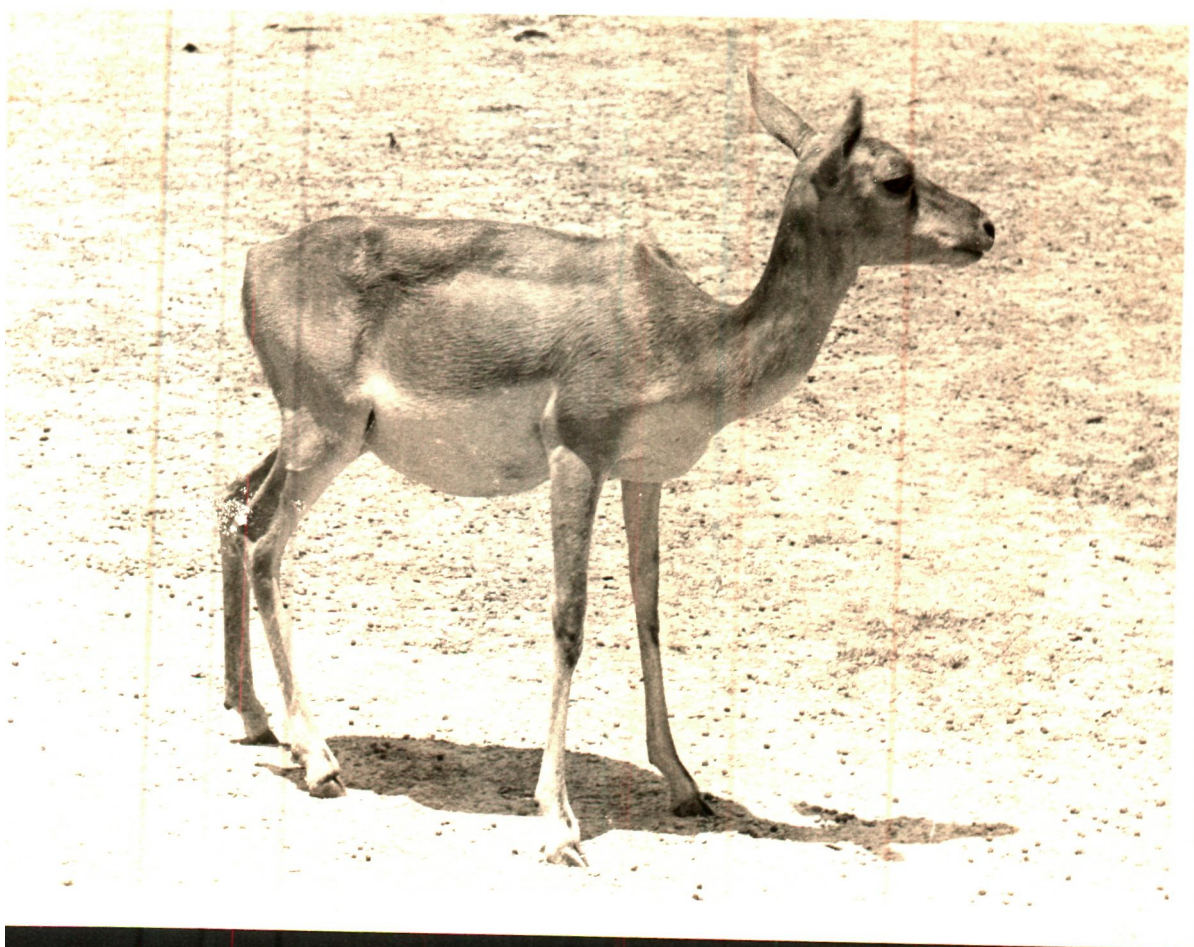
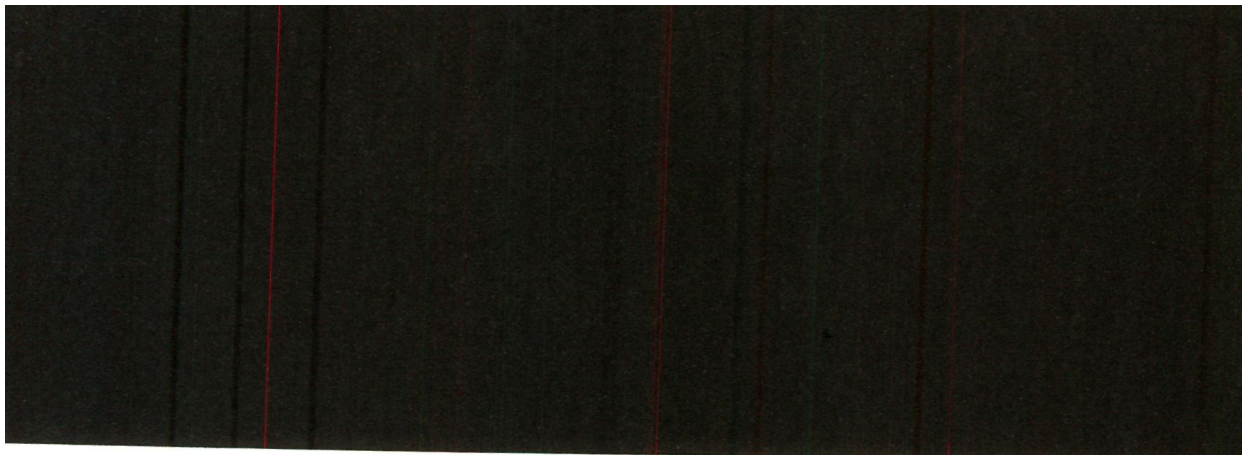
Assam's another sanctuary Manas situated in the Kamrup of the Valley of lore, is still, as the name suggests, more enchanting in Natural beauty and land scape. The famous Goldern langur(Presbytis geei) is found in this sanctuary. The only ape of India, Hoolock (Hylobates hoolock) is found in Garampani

sanctuary. Similarly, the only home of a 100 number of brow antlered deer or thamin deer (Corvus elali) is Keibul sanctuary of Manipur.

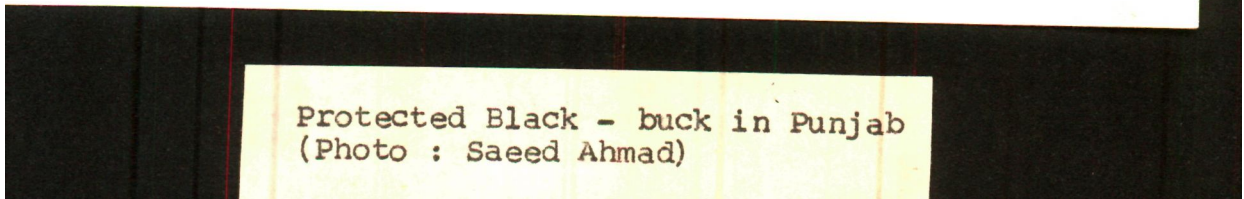
There is no sanctuary in Chirapunji, the area of the highest rainfall 11,68.4 cm M.A.(460") in the world nor in the swamps of Sunderbans which were once considered to be the inexhaustible source of tigers.

Jaldapara sanctuary extends over 93.24 sq.km (35.8 sq.miles) of alluvium plains of 406.5 cm(160"M.A) rainfall in the north of West Bengal. Vegetation consists of Acacia Catechu, Albizzia procera, Dalbergia sissoo, pure or mixed with lagerstroemia parviflora, Cedrela toona, Gmeling arborea, Anthocephalus cadamba. The most common need is eupatorium. There are 50-60 rhinoes, 40-50 sambhars, 400-500 hog deer, 125-140 barking deer, 125-140 wild boars and other animals like elephants, tigers, swamp deer, leopard are less than 10 each.

As we move next towards west, we enter less rain fall zone - 203.2 cm(80") of Bihar, the moist or dry deciduous sal forests. The common associater are Termtnalia spp and bamboos. There are 2 wild life sanctuaries Madanpur and Ganonli(1959) in the



Protected Black - buck in Punjab
(Photo : Saeed Ahmad)



Gangetic plain in Bihar.

Travelling through Sal forests, we enter the legendary State of Uttar Pradesh known for shoots of the Mughals, Nawabs, British Officers, Civil servants and Jim Corbett. All of them shot tigers, elephants, leopards, swamp deer, sambhar, hog deer, chital, barking deer, wild boar, sloth bear (Melursus ursinus), Nilgiri (Boselphus tragocamellus), jungle fowl (Gallus gallus), etc. The wild life of U.P. probably suffered the most ⁱⁿ Maldhan (1953), Malan (1957), Tanda (1958) and Bankaatwa (1960) have been established as sanctuaries to preserve the wild life.

The extreme western limit of the Great Plains is dry and supports only stunted and scattered tree growth. There are very few natural forests. Most of the land area has been converted into either agricultural fields or overgrazed pastures. Still some patches of natural vegetation have been protected as range lands. Bhupinder Sagar Bird Sanctuary (1959). Kohli Kheri, Barasson, Theh, Majobulloch, Shihnagarh, Bir in Kalesar and Dharpur (all of 1964) in Haryana, Bir Bhuriher (1959), Motibagh (1959) and Gogiana (1964), in Punjab have been declared sanctuaries for protection of fauna of the arid zone - the black buck



Damesul Crane of Bharatpur
(Photo : Saeed Ahmad)

(Antilope cervicapra), chinkara (Gagella gazella), bennetti), nilgai, wild boar, hog deer, franeolin and the game birds.

The Bird Sanctuary of Bharatpur has attained world fame for its nesting resident birds, congregation of migratory waterfowl, siberian cranes and a few mammals like chital, nilgai, wild boar, sambhar and hyaena (Hyaena hyaena).

The Thar Desert - Great part of Haryana and Rajasthan form the western limit of the Great Plains, extreme eastern limit of the world desert belt. Geographically, it is the most recent in origin where unstability of features still continues. Vegetations poor consisting of scattered trees of Prosopis specigera, Acacia senegal, Acacia leucopholoea and bushes of Phag (colligonum pollinoides), leptidinia spartium, calotropis procera and the landscape is characterised by rolling and dunes both fixed and mobile Agriculture is mostly dry farming and vast tracts are used for uncontrolled grazing. Black buck, chinkara, desert here (Lepus nigricollis dayanus), nilgai, desert cat (Felis libyca), desert fox (Vulpes vulpes)

and occasionally wild boar are found in the areas. Only three small areas - Bir-Hissar and Rewari in Haryana and Tal Chhapar (1962) in Rajasthan have been notified as sanctuaries. Tal Chhapar is specially known for black buck. Gazner-a private reserve of His Highness Bikaner, Known mostly for the Imperial sand grouse shoot, is equally important for black buck, chinkara, nilgai and the wild boar. Unfortunately, the recent repeated draughts have forced these animals to migrate out of the preserve in search of water. They are most lost as they are likely to be killed in their wandering for water.

MAIN PENINSULA -

South of Gangetic Plains, the Peninsula takes the form of triangular table 300m(984") to 900(2,153"), broken up with rivers. The northern part of this table land rests on the confused Vindhyan hill ranges. They extend up to Southern Rajasthan, Northern Madhya Pradesh Jhansi, Mirzapur and Chakya forests of Southern Uttar Pradesh in the north. It is walled by two spurs of Western and eastern ghats with occasional peaks - Nilgiri, Anaimalais, and Palni hills of the south in



Asiatic Lion of Gir

body of the triangle. The forests differ in vegetative character.

The north western peninsular mountain region receives poor rain fall (less than 100 cm or 40") and supports tropical dry deciduous forests of pure and mixed forests of dry Tectona grandis in the Gir forests of Gujrat, Anogerssus pendula, Acaccia tatifolia, salai (Boswellia serrata), Lanea coromardelica, Acacia arabica, Acacia Catechu, Dhak (Butea monosperma, Diaospyros melanoxylon and Tarun, and Ficus glomerota occur in the cooler places in the forests of Gujrat. This is the home of Asiatic lion (Panthera leo). Protection since 1954, yet their habitat of 1,250 sq. km (483 sq.miles) was given the status of a wild life sanctuary only in 1965. A small area of 62.2 sq. km. (24 sq.miles) inside the present sanctuary is likely to be declared as a National Park. The site of this area which will be more of a santum, rather than a National Park is being selected for final notification.

The present population of lions is 177 along with sambhar, chital, leopard, hyaena, and jaekal (Canis auros). The forests are worked for timber. Cattle grazing by "Maldharis" (graziers) is a big



Duck - bird of water land
(Photo: Saeed Ahmad)

problem as they graze their cattle all over the sanctuary except in felled areas. Both the operations disturb the animals and destroy the range land. The worst is that the Maldharis sometime resort to poisoning of carcasses to kill lions. There is one Bird sanctuary - Nalsarovar (1969) for water birds. There are two more sanctuaries Purna Valavadar (1969) sanctuary in Bhavnagar district for protection of black buck and Purna (1969) sanctuary in Dang forest areas adjoining the Dang areas of Maharashtra.

The parts of Gujrat and Maharashtra which receive poor rain fall (less than 100 cm or 40") due to their position in the rain shadow of the western ghats support, started dry region vegetation consisting mainly of Acacia leueophloea, Zizyphres species, small trees and shrubs. Stunted teak (tecfona grandis), Sterailia ureng, bamboo and Dhak also come up in belts of rainfall zones. This was the home of Indian antelopes and the gazelles black buck, chinkara, nilgai, four-horned antelope (Tefraceros quadricornis) and the hunting cheetah (Acinony jubatus). The first two have become rare and the last one has been ported in the Red Book of the extinct species. The Indian wolf (cenis lupus),



Darter-bird of water land
(Photo : Saeed Ahmad)

jungle cat (Felis chaus), common fox (Vulpes bengalensis) and occasionally leopards also occur. Tigers are rare.

The Vindhyan ranges extend to Southern Rajasthan. This is also an area of low rainfall (less than 100 cm or 40") - Kota, Sewai Madhopur, Dholpur. The characteristic vegetation in dry deciduous forests of poor quality stunted teak, mixed miscellaneous species. Anogeissus latifolia, Lanea coromandelica, Terminalia tomentosa, T. arjuna, Acacia catechu, A. leucophloea, Diospyros melanoxylon and bushes of Grevia pilosa and Zizyphus spp. where the Aravalli ranges have intermingled with the Vindhyan system. The tree crop changes to pure Anogeissus pendula.

Due to strict protection given to wild life by the erstwhile princely states, the fauna was rich. It was the home of the Indian tiger, leopard, sambhar, chital, hog deer, barking deer, wild boar and all the four antelopes - black buck, chinkara, nilgiri and four horned antelope, jungle cat, desert cat, caracal (Felis caracal), porcupine (Hystrix indica) and ratel (Mellivora capensis). The population of peafowl (Pavo cristatus) and other birds is rich even



Sambhar of Sarsika

today and a state is known as the peacock state of India. Among other game birds, there are Francolinus, F.pinctus, F.pondicarinus, jungle fowl, spurfowl (Gallioverdix lunulata, bush quail (Perdicula asiatica) common quail (Coturnix coturni), and even rain quails (Ophrysia superciliosa) which migrate.

Wild life is being strictly preserved in Darrah, Sawai Madhopur, Van Vihar, Jaisamand, Sariska (1955) and Mount Abu(1960) sanctuaries of Rajasthan.

The Sariska sanctuary is famous for tiger sam-bhar, nilgai and wild boar viewing during night drives. The old forts and ancient temples an other attractions of the sanctuary. The forestry operations like removal of grass, working of bamboo and 'Katha' heart wood of Acacia catechu lots and over grazing by domestic cattle are the distributing factors in the sanctuary. Even copper prespecting is likely to be undertaken here.

The limit of the north-eastern Peninsula is situated in parts of southern U.P. - Jhansi, Mirzapur, Banda forest divisions where chandra Prabha Sanctuary has been created to protect wild life. This was the



Tiger of Kanha

place where Asiatic lions were introduced in 1958.

Unfortunately, the experiment was not a success.

The Indian tiger is still found in the great part of Madhya Pradesh. The forests are typical dry deciduous consisting of Anogeissus latifolia, dry teak as described in the southern, Rajasthan area. The wild life is also similar except that the tiger population is better. Pauna, Siri, Dubri (1957), Kheoni, Shikarganj, Maujhar Shikarganj, Shikarganj B, Shikarganj C (Naurhiya sanctuary Block III) (all in 1955) are the sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh.

Kanha (1955), Shivpuri (1958) and Bando Garh (1963) are the National Parks of Madhya Pradesh. Vegetation complex of the 1st and 3rd Parks is different than that of the region. This is the only state which has three National Parks properly notified.

The rainfall is better (152 cm). Dry teak is replaced by sal. Kanha is the most outstanding National Park in India. It has the old history of Banjar Valley when first reserved for shooting (1900) was comparable to any of the National Parks of East Africa. An area of 251 sq.km (97 sq.miles) was declared National Park in 1955. The rolling meadows are broken with beautiful

sal stands where leaves turn yellow with all intermediate shades from season to season. There are good roads and elephants for visitors close to chital gaur, tigers, and sometimes sambhars. This is the only area in the Peninsula where a small herd of swamp deer is found.

Bandogarh is a recently created National Park and in the stage of development. It is likely to be developed as a park for propagation and protection of white tigers.

The nine sanctuaries - Dibrigarh(1931), Chandaka and Balakhand (1935), Raigoda (1938), Simlipal (1956), Khalasuri, Padmatata, Ushakathi, and Mahanadi, (all in 1962) are situated in Orissa. The topography changes from the formal flat Gangetic plains to undulating hills the eastern ghats. The forests are dry deciduous sal, sometimes changing to moist deciduous in moist areas, luxuriant Bamboos grow in all the forests. They give protection to elephants, gaur, sambhar, chital, barking deer, hog deer, nilgai, tiger, leopard, sloth bear and small mammals like porcupine, mongoose and caracul, jackal, hyaene, jungle

cat, civates and a variety of birds.

Establishment of (Nandankanar) a biological park is being contemplated. This will consist of an open zoo on whispau style and a National forest. A begining has been made by establishing a small zoo. Simlipal sanctuary is being proposed as a National Park. It is a place of National beauty and rich wild life. There are water falls and tropical rain forests and extensive bamboos forests, grassy valley and tribal village.

A portion of the peninsula is represented by the Ranchi hills in Bihar. There are two important parks Betla (Palamalu 1959) and Hazaribagh situated in these hills. Both through called National parks are still sanctuaries as per legal status. Hazaribagh National Park extends over 183.9 sq.km.(71 sq.miles) and is situated on the National Highway No.39. The Park is under a Game Warden of the Status of Forest Ranger under the control of a Divisional Forest Officer who looks after the area "in addition to his duties". There are other eight sanctuaries in this peninsular region of Bihar. They are - Tabo(1932), Bamiabura(1934)



Gaur in Bandipur

Barasand and Dumka Damin (1938), Lat Kerh and Kedema (1946), Kaimur, Rajgir (1959). The vegetation and wild life is similar as found in Orissa.

There are four sanctuaries - Pakhal, Eturnagar, Pacharam and Qawal, all created in 1952, in Andhra Pradesh. Qawal with its beauty and developing wild life is attracting attention. There are good rest houses for the visitors' comforts, the only known breeding place of Grey Pelican(Pelecanus Philippensu), is Kalleru. This has been declared as bird sanctuary.

Of the four sanctuaries - Bandipur and Muthodi (1941), Daudeli (1949) and Nagar hole(1955) of Mysore, Bandipur is well known for gaur, sambhar and elephant in the dry deciduous forests. There is also a bird sanctuary established in 1936.

Bandipur Sanctuary extends over 57.59 sq.km. (22 sq.miles) and forms the part of venugopala wild life Park. The area was declared sanctuary in 1941 and is being notified as a National Park.

In some forested blocks of Maharashtra, ante - lopes give place to deer, chital, sambhar, barking deer, monse deer, (Trangulus memimia), leopard, gaur,



Palmyra Palms near Bombay

four horned antelope, hyaena, and wild dog (Quon alpinus). Radhanagri (1958) and Singhad are the sanctuaries and Tababo a National Park in the state. Another area near Bombay (Borevali) is being planned as a National Park.

Tadoba was first declared as sanctuary in 1935 and subsequently upgraded as National Park in 1956. It is contemplated to be enlarged to 754 sq.km. (291 sq.miles) to make it a self contained eco-unit. There is no regular forestry operation in the park but the rights of grazing taking of forest produce and rights of way are amesting the progress of the park. The park is known for landscape features and population of chital and leopards.

There are three wild life sanctuaries in Goa Collem (1967), Ganocona (1963) and Bondla(1968). They are information stage. Wild life is very much deptited.

The Malabar coasts receive a heavy monsoon rain (300 cm M.A.) from June to September and the Western Ghats support lofty trees, big bamboos and thick undergrowth. The whole vegetation complex of tropical moist evergreen in luxurious. It consists of Bischoffice

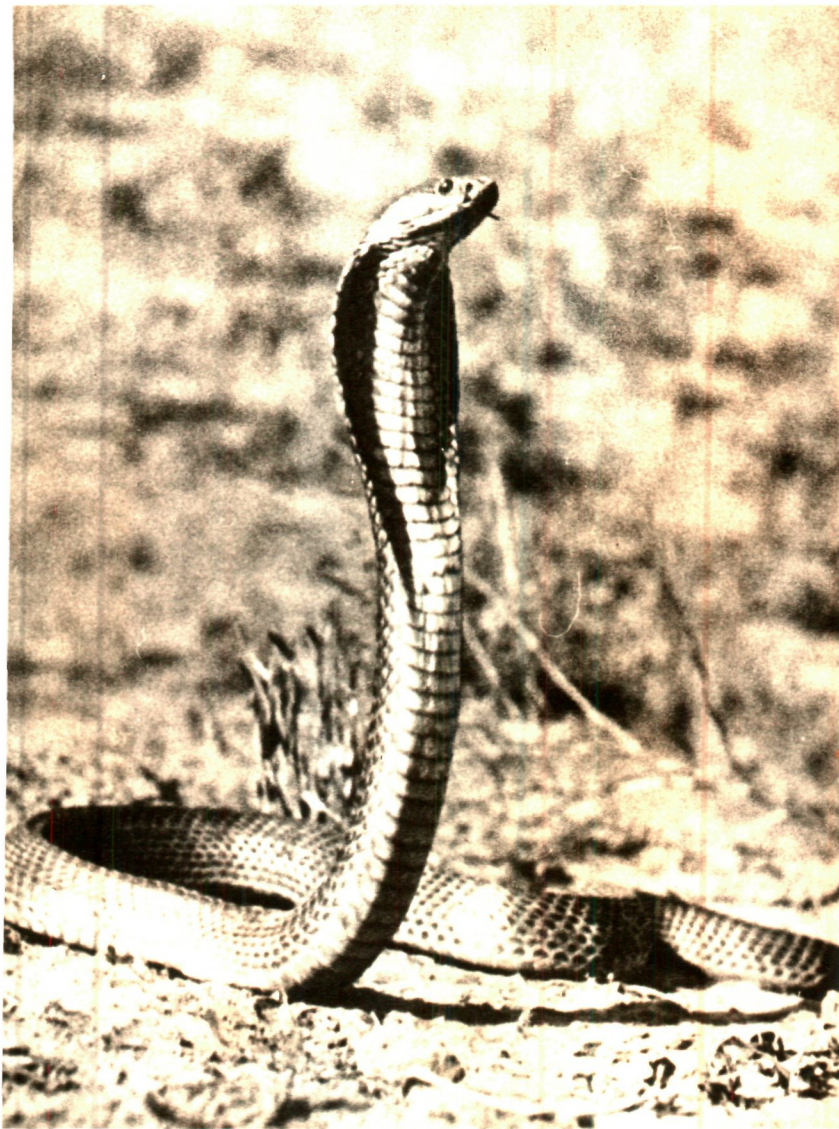


Row of Squirrels

javanica, cullenia excelsa, Dysoxylax malabaricum, Artocarpus integrifolia, Musa ferrea, Calophyllum tomentosum, Hopea wightiana, Vateria andica, many Myristicaceae and Lauraceae and tall elephant grasses like Saccharum spontaneum on the eastern aspects. Teak, wood (Delbergia latifolia) and Terminaliae, appear in less moist areas. As we move towards east, the rainfall reduces and climate changes from west to moist.

The wild animals in these forests are elephant, gaur, wild boar, sloth bear, barking deer, mouse deer, sambhar, Malbar squirrel, a very few tigers and leopards. There are 5 sanctuaries in Kerala Periyar (1950), Neyyar, Vazhani - cum - Peechi and Peechi (all established in 1958) and Pranbikulan (1962) of which Periyar is noted for elephant.

Periyar sanctuary is situated in the western slopes of the western ghats. This is the old hunting reserve of the earstwhile princely state of Travancore. It was constituted as sanctuary in 1933 and re-notified with an added area in 1950. It extends over 780 sq.km.(300 sq.miles). The area is a self-contained eco-unit. The main problem of the park is the cencalyptus planting in the grassy patches of the sanctuary



Cobra in Madras Snake Park

which might be reduced wild life habitate.

In the adjoining forests of Tamil Nadu are situated Madumalia (1940), Tiger sanctuary(1962) and the proposed sanctuaries of Topslip and Mathukuzivayal. The vegetation is so luxurious that wild life viewing is difficult except in dry season. The other proposed sanctuaries - Manjanpatti, Kodoi Kanal, Mundanduraif. Tamil N-adu will represent protected area for the preservation of the fauna of the region. There is the oldest bird sanctuary vedanithangal established in 1798. Large number of birds nest and nearly 27 species of water fowl visit the area.

Madumalai was established as a wild life sanctuary in 1940. The sanctuary is known for wild elephants. It extends over 321 sq.km.(124 sq.miles). Grazing of cattle is allowed all over area.

Zoos are also playing an important role ⁱⁿ to preserve and in breeding of animals. They keep animals to show the beauty of animals. About all these types of animals which I have discussed earlier can be find in zooz. The zoos of Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Bombay, Madras etc. provide a great protection for wild life. Delhi charity Hospital is also playing an important role for curing the birds.

P A R T - I I :
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(A)

WILD LIFE GENERAL

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WILD LIFE

1. SOME LITTLE knows wonder of Natural life. I.E; 46,162; 1979; My 11; 9.

Describes as founding creatures which are all round us. Gives a short description of fascinating features of birds, rabbits, flowers, insects over tree, squirrel in the park, butterfly toad, elephants, grass snake and dogs etc. also illustrated.

ANCIENT INDIA

2. GOPAL KRISHNA(R). India's vanishing wild life. Ill.Wkly; 101,34; 1980, Ag 24; 8-13.

Describes that few countries are blessed with such a rich variety and wealth of wild life as in Modern India. Gives importance of animals in ancient India as stripes on the squirrel's back by Rama by Hindu Mythology; gives some mythological stories of krauncha birds, story of Mrgaya and barasingha. Analyses that several numbers of lions, tigers, leopard rhinoceros and gaur have been killed in past. Gives Kalidas's work concerning wild life; several other mythological expectation over snakes and other wild animals. Analyses kerala and its Malayalam poet's attraction towards wild life. Contents illustrations.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

3. AUGUSTINE(P A). Situation forming part of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Carvan; 564; 1975, Nov 2; 48.

Highlights over Andaman Nicobar's wild life. It is known as variety of trees. Many new trees are introduced. Gives various kinds of species of large animals. Various method came to use for preserving wild life.

ANIMAL'S DISEASES

4. KRISHNAN(M). After math of disaster. Statesman Magazine; 124,2346;1977, Feb 27; 2.

Reports that epidemic disease spread to the wild animals being driven through the Bandipur and Nadumalai sanctuaries in 1968. Describes its effect on chital, elephant and Gaur. States that gaur and wild elephants are highly gregarious and fairly stable in their herd. Narrates by the effect of this wild elephants tend to become aggressive towards humanity. Concludes that if we want to save these grand and typically Indian animals, it is of the utmost importance that they should be provided with extensive terrain free from human disturbances. Also illustrated.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

5. SARMA(Jyoti K). Arunachal Pradesh forming part of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura. Ill.Wkly; 96,40; 1975, Oc 5; 38.

Describes Arunachal Pradesh. Highlights fauna and flora by heading 'Rich and Fauna'. Gives its locality. States about several plants. Gives the species of orchids.

ASSAM

6. SARMA(Jyoti K). Assam forming part of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura. Ill Wkly; 96,40; 1975, Oc 5; 32-34.

Describes Assam. Highlights over wild life of Assam in the heading of 'Reminiscent of wild west'. States about sonai-Rupa Game Sanctuary which preserve many species of animals.

CENSUS

7. ANIMAL COUNT. Forming part of Regional side lights. TOI; 144,214; 1981, Ag 6, 5: 3.

Highlights the census of animals, describes several methods adopted for a crosscheck. Analyses the procedures which are taken place in the census. Concludes that main objective of such an exercise is to determine the 'trend' of animal population rather than the actual number.

CONSERVATION

8. BANERJEE(J). Wandering in nature. Imprint; 17, 9; 1977, Dec; 63-67.

Describes study of conservation of nature through the study of fauna and flora in regards of over wild life. Gives some impressions of animals, describes wild life of Delhi, U.P., Rajasthan and others parts of India. Draws a natural scene over tree, birds. Gives statement of Edwin Way Teale. Gives importance of flowers in India. Tells about conservations of animals in India. And the importance of insects in respect of plant life. Gives the bird's population in India. Contents illustrations.

9. CHOPRA(V C). India's revaged wild life: A fight for survival. Imprint; 15,10; 1976; Jan; 9-11.

Describes place of India among world nations in the field of wild life. Gives the population of several species and the factors affecting over this. Analyses the work of Government of India. Gives the history of protection of lion and new schemes for this and other projects of wild life. Reports need for protection several species. Concludes purpose and values of wild life.

10. DALAL(Nergis). Is animal experimentation necessary. Statesman Magazine; 124; 2397; 1978, Feb 19; 1.

Reports how many animals are killed in India each year in laboratories. States

that no one has bothered to find out. Exposing the cruelty of haphazard experimentation, she suggests alternatives for human research methods, and calls for legal restraints on experiments with animals.

11. DHARMA KUMAR SINGH JI(R S). Interview with wild life; Swarajya; 24; 1979, Nov 25; 26-31.

Describes an imaginary interview with wild animals like lion - gir lion, sambhur, chital, muntajak, rhinoceros, wild buffelows, black bucks, chinkara, bustard, tiger, leopard, gargeous, monal rheasant, tragopans, charyal, corocodile, snakes, lizard, mantiser, arogonflies, antlions, butterflies and lady bird betteles hawk, owl, elephant and deer. Stating about their bad condition in India.

12. DHARMA KUMAR SINGH JI(R S). New deal for our dumb friends. Swarajya; 36; 1979, Mr 4; 22-30.

Describes the wild life protection, worked by several peoples. Gives the rate of vanishing species, Act 72. Management of various sanctuaries and park, co-operation of world wild life fund and several species of several kinds of animals preserving. Describes Act of penalty for killing. Narrates development of wild life reserves in various places in various ways

and works of wild life Advisory Boards and Associations. Reports various planning and project some weak points also in these fields. Contents illustrations.

13. ENDANGERED SPECIES; Link; 14,39; 1972, My 7; 42-44.

Description of world's abolishing wild life species, gives the statistics according to world survey conducted by International Union for conservation of nature. Government of India attention towards conservation of wilf life, its thoughtless policy towards some areas. Bad condition of Asiatic Lion, leopard, wild buffalows, black buck, chinkara etc. Description of feathered species and reptiles. In sea many species of fish is dying out. Recently plants are included in wild life. Plants are also in same condition as wild animals. Many species are helpful for providing timber, drugs foods sents and other ways. New food plants are cultivated. Contents illustration.

14. HENNING (Anne De). Zoo in their home. Imprint; 13; 2, 1973, My; 30-32.

Describes about a Calcutta family of Ashok Mukerji who preserves the animals like dogs, cats, antelopes, gazelles storks, mynah, and birds and fishes. Gives his and his family's love with animals from past.

Analyses the daily routine of Ashok's family with the animals. Gives his affection to trees also. Tells their preservation method of a mini park. Contents illustrations also.

15. KARKARIA(Bachi J). Make cruelty to animals a crime. Ill.Wkly; 76,48; 1975, Nov 30; 10-13.

Highlights Bombay's Society for the preservation and the prevention of cruelty of Animals; it has been the voice of dumb creatures. It warns to those who ill treat them and casing for sick and injured birds and beasts at its sakarbai petio Hospital. Describes its problems and its achievements. States that cruelty to animals is now only a non-cognisable offence, and it must be made into a cognisable one. Contents illustrations also.

16. KHUSHWANT SINGH. Man is a beast animals are human. Ill.Wkly; 96,48; 1975, Nov 30; 8-9.

States that we gave the world the concept of "Ahimsa" or non-violence; yet we inflict some of the most brutal cruelties on our animals. Describes that we never protest if we see children stoning dogs, tangawalla whipping their horses or bullocks being made to stagger under the strain of a heavily loaded cart. Highlights the bad conditions

of peacocks, frogs, pates, tigers, deers, black-bucks and other animals.

17. KOFFEND(John B). Asia's vanishing wild life. Imprint; 14,4;1974, Jul; 25-28.

Describes Asia's wild life. Gives the five species of rhinoceros in which only three find in Asia, its condition in Malyasia, India, Burma and China and other countries. Reports it is a vanishing species. Highlights over tiger in Asian countries. Analyses the wild life fund. and IUCN. Gives publication of Red Data Book containing description of gaur, crocodile, orang-utan, gharial, bony-tongned-fish. Concludes by the given advice for protecting these animals. Contents illustrations also.

18. KRISHNAN(M). Our wild life: A great legacy dissipated. Ill. Wkly; 101,34;1980, Ag 24; 18-21.

Describes preservation of wild life in India from British period. Tells that we now have almost 150 wild life preserves. Gives definition of wild life and step taken by Central Government in 1970. Analyses that Government is mainly responsible for preserving wild life. Describes tough task of Government. Gives policy for preserving wild life and 1972 act of wild life.

Tells that how Indian behave in protection of wild life. Concludes national importance of wild life. Contents illustrations also.

19. KRISHNAN(M). Preserving our wild life. Eve. Wkly; 34,20; 1980, My 17; 34-36.

States that we still have a bewilderingly varied wealth of wild life in our country - but with a certain apathy to nature, we can only look to the government for effectively ensuring the conservation of animals, birds and green wood. Contents illustrations.

20. MADHVAL(H K). Our wild life in peril. I.E; 46,162; 1979, My 11; 11.

Describes that apart from the consequences of indiscriminate slaughter of birds and animals, deforestation is depriving our wild life of a habitat in which they can survive. And all this may well lead to an ecological chain disaster which is bound to effect human life too.

21. PROTECTING WILD life. I.E; 38,46; 1977, Oc 9; 6.

Highlights over wild life week. Gives its importance for preserving natural habitat of animals by laying stress on protective forestry as opposed to exploitative forestry. States that fauna and flora are interdependent. Gives disregardness of wild life rule and regulations. Describes efforts taken by World Wild Life Fund.

22. SINGH(J P). Saving wild life. Ill.Wkly; 49,7;1978, Feb 12; 36-37.

Reports the working of the Chief Game Warden of Strengeti National Park. Describes all over Africa Animals are hunting. Tells about Indian wild life, several animals are killed. Reports that deforestation is going on. Tells Government has taken some steps. Concludes people must develop a love for wild life. Contents illustrations also.

23. SREECLAND. Preservation of wild life. I.E; 46,219; 1978, Jy 18; 8-9.

Describes importance of wild life. States that birds and animals are protected Mythologically in India. Draws the beauty of wild life. Gives the need of protecting wild life for balancing the environment. Describes financial supports from wild life in different countries including India and other advantages from wild life.

24. WHAT PRICE beauty; Imprint; 2012; 1981, Mr; 41.

Describes the cruelty of men, they make various materials after killing poor animals. Some pretty animals are killed. Gives comparison study of animals and men.

25. WILD LIFE; Statesman; 126,3544; 1971, Je 1; 82.

Reports that on May 19 Kenya placed a total ban on hunting of game. Gives effect by this ban. States it is also necessary to protect animals in India like Kenya. Gives the reason why tigers attack on villagers in sunderban. States need of protection of elephants and rhinoceros. Reports that population of tiger is increased in India but in some sanctuaries over all wild life is shrinking.

26. WILD LIFE conservation in India; Link; 17, 40; 1975, 18 My; 31.

Description on bad condition of wild life. Mostly un-managed parks and santuaries. Act 72 is neglected VIPs hunt the wild animals. Some states have refused to adopt act. Friction between centre and state on wild life management course. Gives central assistance to different states in various ways. Illustration are also given.

CONSERVATION LAW

27. KRISHNAN(M). Wild life(Protection) Act of 1972: A critical appraisal; Eco.Pol.Wkly; 8,11; 1973, Mr 17; 564-566.

Describes the wild life Act 72 and its policy. From independence forest were independent, now under forest department under central or state, parts of forest department. Fund for this conservation of wild life. Act 72 does all this. Many states passed this act. The language of this act is not free from redundancy. Acts have no protection to floral part and other several short comings as hunting not prohibited etc. Comprehensive study of various schedules.

CONSERVATION PROJECT

28. FISHY WILD-LIFE Projects. Link; 22,13; 1979, Nov 4; 40.

Reports several wild life protecting project in collaboration with foreign countries on Indian soil. Narrates projects on migration birds. States that these concerns have not led to greater care being taken in allowing infiltration of foreigners in our wild life projects. Conclude greater need for caution in approving projects that will give foreigners "freedom" in sensitive areas. Contents illustrations.

DELHI

29. SAIGAL(D D). Woodlands to save the Capital. HT; 58, 328; 1981, Nov 29; 9:6.

Describes the disturbed ecosystem in Delhi due to imbalancing population of fauna and flora. Reports the destruction of trees in the several parts of Delhi. Highlights present

aim of Master plan in which proposal of biosphere is there. States about the various types of trees favourable to the climate of Delhi.

EDUCATION

30. KARKARIA(Bachi J). My friend, the animal. Ill. Wkly; 96,48; 1975, Nov 30; 16-17.

Highlights Calcutta's La Martiniere School which has recently organised an animal project by which children could familiarise themselves with the fauna of the world. State that it is based on the modern educational theory that if we want a child to absorb a wide abstract concept, we must start with a concrete example with which he is familiar. Contents illustrations also.

HABITS AND BEHAVIOUR

31. BANERJEE(J). Mating game. Ill. Wkly; 98,9; 1977, Feb 27; 24.

Describes fascinating love life of insects, birds and animals. Contains the description of sex organs of male and female, their sexual feelings, their power to be virgin etc. of different types of species. Contents illustrations.

32. BOND(Ruskin). On the marquee. Imprint; 15, 10; 1976, Jan; 1.

Describes how the animals can survive in changing environment, how animals are going to disappear or taking shelter at other places. Describes lowering population in world as well as in India. States some improvements in Indian wild life.

HIMALAYA

33. ANKUR LAL. Himalayas in peril. HT Magazine; 58, 245; 1981, Sep 6; 2 : 1.

Describes Himalayas' wild life, its forests, rivers, streams valleys, lakes etc. States that Himalayas are a great national source. There are several hill stations. four states are governed to this. Draws the natural beauty of Kashmir. Warns about its vanishing wild life etc. provides the picture of Himalayas scenery.

HUNTING

34. MEHRA(Achal). Hunted. IE Magazine; 40,15; 1979, Feb 11; 2.

Narrates when man hunts animals he calls it sports but when animal hunts man he calls it ferocity. If the animal has turned fire a man

is largely to blame. He has, in his own ferocity, forgotten the valuable role of animals in balancing nature. One day he will pay for it. Reports on pujari man-eater, leopard, sparrow and others. Contents also illustrations.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

35. KAUL(O N). Ecological imbalance a threat to wild in J & K. ET; 4,105; 197, Jy 11; 3.

Reports that even though not an industrialised state, Kashmir is faced with its own problems of environmental pollution, arising mainly out of reckless falling of trees in forests. Describes Dachigam sanctuary. Gives effects of environment over wild animals. Describes briefly over the species of stags. Illustrations are also given.

KERALA

36. AMAL PRASAD. Must we say farewell to silent valley. IE; 47,222; 1979, Jy 20; 11.

Reports that silent valley in the Western Ghats is the only surviving tropical rain forest in India. Many trees in tropical rain forests look startingly. It may have 200 kinds of trees. Describes uses of plants in silent valley. Gives its area and population of fauna which include four endangered species of

mommels. Several studies over silent valley and works of different scientists. Needs of safeguards for it. Describes several projects working over it. Contents illustrations also.

37. BLASKARAN(V). Forests and wild life forming part of Between the sea and the Ghats. Social Welfare; 27, 5-6; 1980, Ag - Sep; 19-20.

Describes forest life of Kerala in India, many species of plants and wild animals. Gives the area of forest and the supportness of greenness of forest which conserve the species of grass eater animals alike elephants etc. Contents illustration also.

38. NADKARNI(Vithal C). Paradise Lost. Ill.Wkly; 101,31; 1980, Ag 3; 25.

Describes a trip through the silent valley is a journey of excitement. Tells that was stayed here. Gives several names of animals is found here. Gives its importance of fauna and flora. Tells the central proposed it to make a National Park. Tells its value. Gives the statements of several bodies consisting biologist, ecologists, and geologists.

39. REMANANDAN(P). How silent is the valley.
Ill.Wkly; 101,31; 1980, Ag 3; 22-25.

Describes silent valley, near Mannarghat. Tells that the Kerala Government was all set to dam the Kuntipuzha for a 120 MW hydel project in the heart of 8,952 hactares. Gives the centres proposing for making its as a National Park. Reports that Kerala has the fastest rate of deforestation in India, its has collection of fauna. Gives valley's reputation in the world. Concluded that it is a hard task to preserve it. Illustrations are also given.

40. WANTON DESTRUCTION of flora and fauna.
Women's Era; 7,147; 1980, Jan 1; 40-44.

Describes the fact that Man's indiscriminate tampering with the processes of nature has brought us to a point where any further pillage will spell disaster. States the harm from deforestation and advantages from birds who act as a natural check on the population of rodents and insects. Reports the recent case of silent valley of Kerala where conservationists opposing hydro-electric project. Provides illustrations also.

LAW AND LEGISLATION

41. SHAHI(SP). Wild life and the constitution.
HT Magazine; 54,346; 1977, Dec 18; 3.

Describes the 42 ammendments for protections of wild life. Reports that Janata Govt. is not thinking a major changing in this act. Gives 76th report of 4th Loksabha in March 69 and 65th report of fifth Loksabha. Describes efforts taken by central and state gove#nments of India for protecting wild life. States the need priority for forest and its develop for protecting wild life.

MUSEUM

42. FUAD MAHMOOD. Watching life evolving and perishing. Women's era; 7,147; 1980, Jan 1; 16-21.

Draws the beauty of National museum of natural history which leaves a vivid impression of the process of evolution on the mind of the visitor. Shows the behaviour of adaptability by fauna and flora both and how they protect themselves. Frequent film and lectures in this museum shows provides the knowledge of wild life. There is also a "live corner" with small birds aquarium and little mammals like rabbits to take the children closer the animal life. Gives photographs taken of the Museum.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

43. HUGH and GLENN (Colleen). Call of the wilderness. Eve. Wkly; 34,20; 1980, My 17; 38.

States that India is in ecological danger because the people of our land have forgotten their roots, have dulled their ancient awareness of the earth and its embracing beauty. Describes the Nehru Zoological Park of Hyderabad and its lion safari park, the Borivili Lion Safari Park, Keoladeo Ghana waterbird Sanctuary at Bharatpur, Kanha National Park of Madhya Pradesh and Munnar of Kerala. Gives the outlines of these areas and guide to tourist for visiting there. Contents illustrations.

44. RAMASWAMY(P). National Parks: scientific way of conservation of wild life; Swarajya; 21, 9; 1976, Ag 28; 12-14.

Describes importance of wild life and its protection by National Parks and sanctuaries. Gives important national park such as Corbett, Kanha, Shivpuri, Palaman, Hazaribagh, Tadoba, Kaziranga. The various wild animals are protected under wild life Act 1972. Illustrations are also given.

45. ZAFAR FATEHALLY. Desecrated ark. Ill. Wkly; 101,34; 1980,Ag 24; 26-29.

Describes different species of wild animals. Highlights over different sanctuaries like Dachigam Sanctuary in which chiefly Hangul are protected, and Kanha National Park where the swamp deer was expected to multiply in safety, also tells about 6 other species of deer. Analyses of Antelopes, black buck and the Gazella. Gives description over snakes, birds etc. Illustrations are also given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVE-
ASSAM,KAZIRANGA

46. KRISHNAN(M). Lone Bull; Ill.Wkly; 93,37; 192, Sep 24; 50-51.

Describes Assamese bheel of Kaziranga Sanctuary. Gives its size and appearance and tells that how he has taken photograph of him. Illustrations are also given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
GUJRAT,GIR

47. KAY(June). Sewaj of the Gir. Imprint; 15,4; 1975, Jy; 12-13.

Describes the evolution of lion. Highlights Gir forest having this species. Tells men's cruelty towards lion, work of Ashoka.

Describes the Indian Board for wild life. Reports the population of lions in Gir Sanctuary. Tells scarcity of food for lion in this sanctuary. Concludes by hoping that sanctuary will have to be given the status of National Park. Illustration is also given.

48. RAMASWAMI(P). Gir Sanctuary and the Indian Lions; Swarajya; 21,18; 1976, Oc 30; 12-14.

Describes about lions, these are hunting by peoples. Gives the work of Gir Sanctuary to protect lions and other animals Describes its area and strength of animals from 1950. Reference of Dr.Paul's article. The Asiatic Lion Conservation Aspects of its Ecology and his ideas about Gir Sanctuary Gives habits and habitate of Gir Lion; ^{and} Indian Government. Works to conserve lions. Illustration is being given.

49. RASHID(M A); Home of the Gir Lion; Ill.Wkly; 101,43; 1980, Dec 7; 21-23.

Describes Gujrat's wild life. Gives different species including Gir Lion. Describes several functions of Government, e.g., developing national parks, forest department and projects to conserve Gir Lion. Contains tables of animals and money for scheme and illustrations are also given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
HARYANA, SARISKA

50. PRABHU(A N). Encounter with wild life. ET; 3, 302; 1977, Jan 23; 4.

Describes his visit to Sariska of Haryana famous for tiger. Gives a description of wild life in winter found there. Gives a statistics of expenditure done his visit. States that most animals seemed to have taken shelter in warmer climate rather than obliging the visiting tourists; domestic or foreign-er. Gives a brief description over tiger. Illustrations are also given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
KARNATAKA

51. WILD LIFE Sanctuaries forming part of Welcome Karnataka. Link; 21,44; 1979, Je 10; 51.

Describes Karnataka's wild life. Gives the animals found here. States Bandipur Sanctuary selected for "Project Tiges". Gives the area and fame of Bandipur and Nagarhole sanctuaries.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
KARNATAKA-BANDIPUR

52. NADKARNI(Vithal C). Barefoot in the grass. TOI; 144, 167; 1981, Je 20; 8.

Describes his visit Kalkere in the heart of tiger country in Bandipur. States it was started in Night. Gives the description of bad

scenes of night in this forest. Describes charming scenes of the morning. Gives a description over feeding the elephants, with wild asters.

53. SHARATCHANDRA(H C) and GADGIL(Madhau).
Year of Bandipur. JBNHS; 72,3; 1975, Dec;
623-647.

Provides a preliminary report of a year's ecological observations at Bandipur National Park in Karnataka. Describes that it is a dry deciduous forest and the study is of 23 sq.km. supported of 800 chital, 90 elephants, 20 sambhar, 40 wild dogs, 10 panthers, and 10 or few tigers and a small number of gaur, barking deer, wild pig and sloth bear. Provides illustrations also.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES- KERALA, THAKKEDY

54. NAIR(N R). Elephant country. Ill.Wkly; 99,
18; 1978, Ap 30; 28-31.

Describes Thakkedy, in Kerala is as a best sanctuary for elephants, gaur, and sambhar. Gives its area and several species of wild animals and plants. Tells some historical improvement of sanctuary. Reports Mount Plateau and Periyar lake as a great striking feature. Gives spotted terror of words. Tells about migratory ..

nature of elephants. Reports Thakkedy as elephants in the paradise, gives habit and habitation of elephants with the other description. Concludes by needings of sanctuary. Illustrations are also given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
MADHYA PRADESH

55. SINHA(N K). List of National Parks and wild life sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh. JBNHS; 75, 20; 1978, Ag; 469-472.

Describes Madhya Pradesh with forested areas, has so far established 3 national parks an 15 wild life sanctuaries duly notified under the Wild Life Act 1972. States that there are others which are under considerations. Gives the lists of notified national parks, wild life sanctuaries existing in Madhya Pradesh.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
MADHYA PRADESH, BANDAVGARH

56. BHATIA(Ravi). Park with surfeit of tigers. TOI; 144,308; 1981, Nov 9; 1 : 5.

Describes Bandhavgarh National Park of Madhya Pradesh. Gives various types of animals like bison, panther, chital, sambhar Nilgai, wild boar, chausingha and chinkara along with a variety of Indian birds. But tiger is the Daddy among them. States the history of the park and the increasing population in the animals. Describes how the various steps are taken place for conserving wild life. Contents illustration.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
MADHYA PRADESH, BORI

57. MISHRA(Suresh). Bori-wild life lovers' paradise.
HT; 58,254; 1981, Sep 15; 17:1.

Describes Bori Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh established under Act 1972. It is famous for teak and bamboo. Highlights its development from last four years. Reports that Bori sanctuary has 19 tigers, 46 panthers, 377 bisons 131 bears; 1605 wild boars; 507 sambhar, 110 nilgai, 316 chital, 12 chinkara, 479 wild dogs and 500 other animals. The area of Bori is overlapped by four different wings of the forest department. Illustrations given in the article.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
MADHYA PRADESH, KANHA

58. WILD LIFE conservation in Madhya Pradesh.
Statesman; 125,2682; 1978, Ag 31; 12.

Describes Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh. Gives forest area in Madhya Pradesh and 21 wild life sanctuaries. Gives the efforts on protection of wild life, making them sanctuaries, implementation of wild life Act 1972, Captive breeding programmes in zoos, training in wild life management and widespread effective publicity. Contents illustrations.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
ORRISA

59. MOHAPATRA(Sudhakar). Wild life in Orrisa.
Link; 19, 42; 1977, My 29; 27-29.

Describes Orrisa's wild life. Gives its area of forest and animals found in it. Gives a brief description of Debrigarh sanctuary, Ushkothi sanctuary, Tikarnara Sanctuary, Nandana Kananave Biological Park and others. States also why they are famous among the tourists.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
ORRISA, SIMPLIPAL

60. JAHAR DAS. Have strikes will live in simplipal. Ill.Wkly; 102,16;1981, My 10; 35.

Highlights that Simplipal Sanctuary with its varied birds and beasts can be made into a heaven for people seeking a retreat from the presence of city like. It also keep chital, tiger, elephant and tuskar. Contents illustration also.

61. MAGAR FARMING Forming part of Regional side light. TOI; 144,144;1981, My 28; 5.

Describes simplipal National Park of Orrisa known as "Khairi" for tigers. Highlights over crocodile project. Gives the work of Dr.H.Robert Bustardin in this regard. Illustrated also.

62. TIWARI(A N). Khairi's adventure in the jungle. Carvan; 577; 1976, Ju 1; 37.

Describes his visits with Mahapatra Simplipal forest in Orrisa. It is famous for domestic tigers. Kheri, gives his meeting with chaudhri director of Tiger Project, newly set-up forest camp at Kaikacha. Highlights over searching the tiger preserved in this forest. Illustrations are also given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
RAJASTHAN, GHANA

63. DEATH OF Ghana Sanctuary. Ill.Wkly; 96, 10; 1975, Mr 9; 23.

Describes visit of Hawkins to Ghana sanctuary near Bharatpur. Tells his disappointings things. Tells birds etc. was killed in Maharaja's period. Reports that after independence villagers killing animals. States that birds and deer are on vanishing, deforestation is going on, number of black buck is reduced. Illustration is being given.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
TAMIL NADU, MADOMALAI

64. KRISHNAN(M). What fascinates me about wild life. Ill.Wkly; 94, 24; 1975, Ju 15; 14-17.

Describes wild life of India. Describes visit of Madumalai Sanctuary. Gives description of wild elephants tusker in periyar, gaur, several

kinds of deer. Gives the condition of tiger in India. Describes leopards and black bucks. Gives his affectionation to birds, seen in Bharatpur bird sanctuary and gives some kind of birds. Tells about bird watchings flying lizards. Describes that he was not deeply involved in insects and in wild plants. Illustrations are also given.

65. RAMAN(A S). Mudumalai games sanctuary, forming the part of Profile of Tamil Nadu. Carvan; 548; 1975, Mr 11; 31-32.

Describes Madumalai game Sanctuary. Its strength of tigers, bison, elephants, panthers hyenas loopard, wild cats, civet cats, sloth bears, lorises and a bewildering variety of birds and reptiler. Highlights over forest also. Illustrations are also given in the article.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES- UTTAR PRADESH, DUDHWA

66. MEHRA(Achal). Dudwa National Park in danger. I.E; 47,218; 1979, Jy 16; 9.

Highlights Dudwa National Park which was established in February 1977. It contains world's largest population of deer. Needs funds for its development. Describes the lack of descipline in the forest staff which effects

animals. Several schemes under working conditions. Problems for tourists in transportation. There is no photography cell. Contents illustrations are also given.

**NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
UTTAR PRADESH, JIM CORBETT**

67. RAO(Elizabeth). Jim Corbett's legacy forming part of journey through the Himalayas. Ill.Wkly; 96,44; 1979, Nov 2; 26.

Describes corbett National Parks. Gives its history, its area and boundary. Tells about its importance. Gives the name of animals whom it preserves. Some description on forestry also.

**NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
WEST BENGAL, SUNDARBAN**

68. MUKHERJEE(Ajit Kumar). Sundarban of India and its biodata. JBNHS; 72,1; 1975, Ap; 1-20.

Describes Sundarban of West Bengal, its boundary area, history and habitates. Gives its various types of flora. Provides a list of the species found in Sundarban. Describes fauna of Sunderban. Gives a brief description of vertebrates and invertibrates. Provides lists of important fauna. Contain illustrations also.

-NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES-
WESTERN GHAT

69. KRISHNAN(M). Western Ghats. Ill.Wkly; 98, 27; 1977, Jy 3; 14-19.

Describes the area of Western Ghat. Gives its importance from past. Tells many tribes have made their homes in these Ghats. Reports it as most enchanting scenery and spectacular wild life. Describes its importance in tea and coffee. Gives numerous sanctuaries which gives relief to the wild life threatened by the construction of gigantic multipurpose projects. Illustrations are also given.

PHOTOGRAPHY

70. KHARAS(Homi). Photographic animals. Swarajya; 23,16;1978, Oc 15; 24-29.

Describes about the photography of wild animals. Gives it is easy to photography. Provides various photographs of wild animals in natural ways taking from the various zoo of the world.

71. KRISHNAN(M). Tricky lighting. Ill.Wkly; 92,29; 1971, Jy 18; 46-47.

Describes how he has taken photograph of animals from different sanctuaries. Gives the details of chital from Bandipur Sanctuary Mysore, peacock and chital from Betla palmau N.P., Bihar. Illustrations are also given.

72. NAIKARNI(Vithal C). 'Shooting' Rhinos, tigers and langurs. Ill.Wkly; 99,10; 1978, Mr 5; 36-39.

Interview to wild life photographs christel and Karla-Heinz Karamer who have shoot more than 200 documentries on wild life, in India they have shot pictres on snow peaks, sweltering plains and muddy swamps, reports their 'kills' include tigers, elephants in musth, rhinos, langurs, valtures and many other fascinating creatures. Gives that they also feel that the future of wilderness in peril. Illustrations are also given.

73. WEEKLY JUNGLE book-I. Ill.Wkly; 34;1980,Ag 24; 16-17.

Highlights over wild life. pictorial description. Tells that we should encourage our children to protect all type of animals whether they are snake or toad or etc. Illustrations are also given.

PUNJAB.

74. BAINS(K S). Zoological parks and their usefulness to our society. Statesman; 126,3502; 1977, Ap 13; 9 : 1.

Describes fauna and flora as a part of wild life. Narrates that the lion, tigers,

panthers, antelope, bear and many other species are part of the natural sanario. Gives the history of establishment of zoos. Gives the importance of zoological parks. and states the futre of these parks. field. Illustrations are also given.

RAJASTHAN

75. UJWAL (Kailashdan S). Paradise for wild life. IE; 46,197; 1978, Je 22; 5.

Gives the importance of Rajasthan's wild life in India. Describes the increase in population of Indian bustard, black buck and chinkara. States that wild life of Rajasthan is well protected. Narrates that forests of Kota, Jaipur and Chittorgarh deserve special mention because of abundance of tigers and game. Describes Bharatpur Sanctuary. Gives the population of various animals. Describes area of various sancturies. Give the description of project tiger.

RARE ANIMALS-PHOTOGRAPHY

76. WEEKLY JUNGLE BOOK II. Il1 Wkly; 101,34; 1980, Ag 24; 32-33.

Highlightsthat 5,00,000 species wiped out and they are yet to be named. Describes that even now several animals are killing day by day. Contain pictorial description of animals.

RELIGION

77. DALAL(Nergis). Religion called conservation.
TOI;Magazine; 144,301; 6 :1.

Describes the communities in the Third World who consider the protection of certain species of wild life as a religions and moral obligation. Narrates the trends for defending black buck and also wild life by Bishnois. Describes other areas when birds are protected. States the need for instruction in school on the balance of the ecosystems and on the necessity of preserving forests wild life and flora. Illustration are also given.

RELIGION,HINDUISM

78. GOPAL KRISHNA(R). Some absurd thought of a non-killer. Ill Wkly; 96,48;1975,Nov 30; 13-15.

Describes the men's cruelty on fauna and flora; and a non-killer can not protect them. Highlights the Asvamegha Yagya in vedas in which horse was sacrificed, and other various stories voilating Ahinsa. Critics Ahnsavadis who differentiate animals as larger and smaller. Describes various ideolies over killing the animals. Illustrations are also given.

SMUGGLING

79. SINGH(Devsagar). Wild life smugglers active again. I.E. 45,186; 1977, Je 3 ; 3.

Reports that large scale smuggling out of Delhi of rare skins and exotic birds has began again after a comparative bull during the emergency. States that need of wild life officer for porting several places for checking it. Narrates that rare birds are also taken out from the country by smuggling.

80. RAI(Usha). Clearing house for wild life trade. T.O.I.; 144; 277; 191, Oc 2; 3 : 3.

Highlights the illegal trade in animal skins, exotic birds and even live animals from Delhi. It is taken plan in Sadar Bazar, Jama Masjid and Kashmiri Gate. Describes that how it is taken plan. Reports about different raided done by wild life authorities. Analyses the short comings in the wild life management. Illustrations are also given.

TAMIL NADU

81. KRISHNAN(M). Tamil Nadu. Ill.Wkly; 96,34; 1975, Ag 24; 19-27.

Describes the several feature like temples, forts,fill caves, dam festivals etc. of Tamil Nadu.Highlights over fabulous bird sanctuary of vedanthangal and wild life sanctuary in the

Nilgiris. Gives the various kinds of birds on the Palicat lake. Illustrated also.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

82. CHANGING ROLE of the Zoo. J.S.D; 4,7; 1981, Jy; 14-16.

States that habitats of several forms of life are shrinking so fast that the best one can do is to remove them from the endangered areas and whisk them off to temporary safety in a zoo or zoological park. Preserving of these wild animals in captivity is not only the answer but we have to breed them. In India there are various species need to breed being lesser their numbers. Provides illustrations also.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN-DELHI

83. BHATT(Jagdish). Teddy goes to the Zoo. Imprint; 16,10; 1977, Jan; 9-12.

Describes the story of Teddy name of a bear of Delhi Zoo, handed over by a tribals. States how cub was being looked after. Gives the Teddy's habits and its food, its living with Raja and Rani, its parents. Reports some personalities concerns with teddy. Gives its latest appearance in Delhi Zoo. Illustrations are also given.

84. CRY WOLF and see two. T.O.I; 144,333; 1981, Dec 4; 3 : 3.

Reports that Delhi Zoo is busy getting new animals; Zoo has acquired a pair of wolves; female rhino calf is also being acquired from Chandigarh and from Baroda Zoo a pair of wart hogs is being brought. States that Delhi Zoo has already seven others and Russian ducks are laying eggs in the aviary. Illustration are also given.

85. ZOO EFFORT to breed white ibis succeeds. H.T; 58,259; 1981, Sep 20; 16 : 2.

Reports how the officials of Delhi Zoo has succeeded in breeding white ibis. They feel normalcy themselves only Bharatpur Sanctuary. These white ibis, a large bird which flies with its neck and legs extended, alternately flapping sailing, needs a large space to fly around.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS-PUNJAB, CHATBIR

86. SETHI(C M) and BAWUA(P). Salient features of zoological park at Chatbir. Statesman; 126, 3502; 1977, Ap 13; 9 : 3.

Gives the need of zoo in past in Punjab. Gives the establishment of Chatbir zoological park and gives its planning for preserving the wild animals. Describes the importance of a zoo. States that the unique feature of this park will be two safaries lions and dens and it will provide enjoyment for visitors. Gives the collection of various animals. Illustration is also given.

(B) WILD LIFE SPECIAL

FAUNA, AMPHIBIANS, FROGS

87. KRISHAN(M). Chorus, Statesman Magazine; 124,2378; 1977, Oc 9; 2.

Highlights the noise of frogs in rights. Gives the facts behind this chorus. Gives the habit and habitates of frogs in India as well as in world. Describes the identification of pitches and frequencies of chorus produced by different type of frogs. Gives the quality of chorus. Concludes by the distinction of various frogs. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS

88. NADKARNI(Vithal C). Old man and the birds. Ill Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 10-15.

Gives criticism over the works of Salim Ali, an ornithologist who has penetrated deeper and has food more miles on the Indian subcontinent than any other Indian. Salim Ali has also done more than any other individual to population conservation and the study of birds in India. Provides biography of Salim Ali also. Contents various illustrations of birds on which Dr.Ali has done work.

FAUNA, BIRDS-ADVANTAGES

89. ZAFFAR FUTEH ALLY. Birds of a forest. T.O.I Magazine; 144, 210; 1981, Ag 2; 4.

Narrates that the changing bird life provides concrete evidence of ecological degradation. Birds are effective instrument for limiting the insect pest population. However, once an insect assumes pest proportions the birds are unable to control them. Gives several other benefits from birds and need for protecting them in India. Illustrations are also given.

90. ZAFFAR FATEH ALLY. Birds as indicators of pollution. I.E; 47, 197; 1979, Je 21; 6.

Describes that several species of birds help in indicating of pollution. Several countries take advantage by this good habits of birds. In India, Delhi Development Authority and Mahim Creek in Bombay use birds as a pointer of ecosystem. Reports that fishes also help in this case. Concludes that birds life is important because they are natural monitors of an environment whose health we are so anxious to restore.

FAUNA, BIRDS, ALEXEDRINE
PARKEETS

91. KRISHNAN(M). Alexedrine Parkeet. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2388; 1977, Dec 18; 2.

Describes Alexandrine parakeets essential bird of the deciduous forests. Gives its habits and habitates in India. Describes its identity from other members of its tribe states that it is a much prized cage bird though it does not seem to have the ability to imitate human speech or learn to whistle tunes as others of its tribe can. States that it is more costly animal also illustrated.

FAUNA, BIRDS, BITTERNS

92. CHOPRA(V C). Masterly camon flage. HT Magazine; 58,259; 1981, Sep 20; 2 : 5.

Highlights on Bittern a kind of birds. Describes its appearance and its behaviour. Unlike most of their relatives Bitterns depend on their camon flage instead of flight when danger threatens. States about its mating, feeding and its living. It can be seen near the rivers like Jamuna. Illustrated.

FAUNA, BIRDS, BRAHIMI KITES

93. KRISHNAN(M). Garuda. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2356; 1977, My 6; 2.

Reports that Brahimi kites are familiar birds all along the coast live in India. Gives the background behind its name. Describes its

breeding nature and gives various stages of its life cycle. States that this is garuda of tradition. Narrates that in flight and even when perched on some bone bough or port, it often comes out with a high basal plaintive call. Gives its habit and habitates in India. Describes its as a "vahana" of Vishnu. Describes its food states brahimini kites can also be trained for hunt. Illustrated also.

FAUNA, BIRDS, BUSTARDS

94. CHOPRA(V C). Saving the great Indian bustard. H.T; 58,360; 1981, Dec 31; 17 : 1.

Highlights bad condition of Indian bustard but the number is increasing in India. Describes its habits and behaviour, its appearance and its breeding. States that bustard is of the great help to farmer. Gives the locations in India where bustard is found. Provides a photography of bustard.

95. KULKARNI(B S). Ecology and behaviour of great Indian bustard (Family Otididae). J.B.N.H.S; 78,2; 1981, Ag; 375-377.

Describes that in Maharashtra the Great Indian Bustard is seen in Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Aurangabad district in sonae numbers. The

survival of the Great Indian Bustard in these three districts is due to the presence of suitable habitat in the form of new forest area. States that there are protection from trespassers and are used for cultivation of new grass types. Highlights its habits.

96. SESHURI(Malini). Bustards hold an emergency meeting. I.E.Magazine; 4013; 1979, Jan 28; 1-6.

Describes that in bustard country there was panic. Gives a news that a prince from Saudi Arabia wanted them for dinner had filtered through. But big chief eagle Eye and Wise one had a couple of tricks up their wings. Gives the population of bustards and its habits and habitate in India. Illustrated also.

97. UNFAIR GAME. I.E; 40,13; 1979, Jan 28; 6 : 1.

Reports the peoples cry against the hunting of bustard by Saudi Arabian Shikar expedition. States that Shikaris even today shoot indiscriminately any defenceless animal that is shocked into stillness by powerful spotlights. Describes bad condition of our wild life, created by fire arms villagers.

FAUNA, BIRDS, BUSTARDS-
CONSERVATION

98. DIXIT(D K). Great Indian bustard in danger. Swarajya; 40, 1979; Ap 1; 30-32.

Describes about protection under the wild life Protection Act 1972. This species was endangered species long before the Arab influx in the arid wilderness in Rajasthan. It is a fast vanishing bird in India. Gives its habits and habitate of Rajasthan and also its historical value in ancient period. It is vanished by people's hunting and by chinese trained falcons. States wild life Act of penalising 2,500 for killing this but it is not in case of Saudi Arab hunting team. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, BUSTARDS-HUNTING

99. DHARM KUMAR SINGH JI(R S). Arab and the bustard; Swarajya; 24, 8; 1979; Ag 19; 26-28.

Reports Arab for hunting the bustard they used falcon for capturing animals. Falcony has become almost an Arabian national sport bustard is found in Rajasthan and Gujrat migrated from Gulf. States that this bird was also hunted in Mushal period with gun and falcons are placed in Schedule but problem will remain unsolved for being entertain of Sheikh and other peoples. Several other countries are also trying to conserve.

FAUNA, BIRDS, CEYLON FROG MOUTH

100. SUGATHAN(R). Survey of the Ceylon frog mouth (Batrachostomons maniligh) habitate in the Western Ghats of India. JBNHS; 78; 2, 1981, Ag; 309-315.

Describes that the Ceylong Frog mouth is one of the least known birds species of the ever green forest bitope of the Western Ghats. Highlights its distributing in India and its habits and habitates.

FAUNA, BIRDS, COCKS

101. PREMI(S). Illus. Images India. India Today; 4, 12; 1979, Je 16; 69.

Describes fight between cocks, popular from of entertainment during the Moghul period. States cock fighting had become a popular pastime outside India also. Describes that to avoid protests from society for the prevention of cruelty to animals game cocks are not allowed to sport spars of metal or bone. Illustration is also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, CRANES-MIGRATION

102. D'SOUZA(Neela). From Baraboo to Bharatpur. Imprint; 18, 5; 1978, Ag; 75-80.

Highlights over craniac migratory birds. Gives habit and habitate in India and idea to preserve it. Describes the work of ICF in this field they protect it do research on it and make the help in breeding. Gives several species of cranes in India. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, CRANES, SARUS

103. KRISHNAN(M). Dance of the sarus. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2376; 1977, Sep 25; 2.

Highlights Sarus in India. Gives its breeding time. States it is largest in all cranes. Gives its habits and habitates. Describes its identity from other cranes. Gives its size and appearance. Describes dances by male and female. Describes the life history of sarus. Gives identification in male and female, contents illustration.

104. RAJESH and BEDI(Ramesh). Sarus cranes: Hopelessly devoted. Ill. Wkly; 102, 18; 1981, My 24; 42-43.

Narrates that legend goes that if one of the pair is killed, the survivor will haunt the scene of the tragedy for weeks and finally die of a broken heart. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, CROWS-WEST BENGAL,
CALCUTTA

105. PRABHU(Jennifer). Maligned fellow. Statesman; 126, 3431; 1977, Jan 17; 4 : 7.

Describes crow of Calcutta. Gives its breeding time and capacity of breeding. Gives its habit and habitate. States about its feed-

ing and other natures like crying. Narrates that he never intends to be capture. Gives its nature of unity. Describes its appearance. Concludes that its twilight and before the light are lit, crows take over the land scape.

FAUNA, BIRDS-DELHI

106. GASTON(A J). Distribution of birds in relation to vegetation on the New Delhi Ridge. J.B.N.H.S; 75,2; 1978, Ag; 257-265.

Describes four main vegetation types and biotic factors. Their distribution in relations to typographic and biotic factors. The bird species found in each one listed. Deals with eco-logy of birds on the New Delhi Ridge.

107. GASTON(A J). Seasonal occurrence of birds on the New Delhi Ridge. J.B.N.H.S; 75,1; 1978, Ap; 115-128.

Intends to illustrate seasonal patterns for birds found in day deciduous wood land and scrubs around Delhi. Gives a systemetic lists of seasonal birds which includes a few observations are mainly confined to an area about 2 km² immediately West of Willington Crescent. Provides list the names of species.

**FAUNA, BIRDS-DELHI CHARITY
HOSPITAL**

108. GURBIR SINGH. Charity hospital for birds.
Carvan; 575; 1976, My; 22-23.

Highlights charity hospital of Delhi, Dr.J.P.Jindal is a qualified veterinary doctor in this. Gives a brief history of establishment of this. States that hospital treats 4000 and 5000 birds every year. It provides free medical aid, lend several treatment for several diseases. Analyses the species of birds which come here; illustrations are also given.

109. SATHYA SARAN; Hospital with a difference;
Imprint; 7,6; 1977, Sep; 47-49.

Describes about only hospital of a kind in world, the charity Bird Hospital in Delhi. It looks after the birds. Gives its different words and function. The different birds get here treatment. There is Doctor, compounder and nurses. It is totally harbiborous and carnivorous birds treated as out patients.

FAUNA, BIRDS, DUCKS

110. CHOPRA(V C). Ducks on the ing. H.T.Magazine;
58, 324; 1981, Nov 29; 2-6.

Highlights habits and habitates of ducks in India. They can be usually seen near

or on the water. Describes about their flights, their nature of feeding and resting. States their handsomness, that Brahminy duck is quite a handsome bird on the wing. They have a keen sense of smell. Specifies that best way of shooting duck is with camera. Provides a photograph of its also.

111. DHARMA KUMAR SINGH JI(R S). Mystery of the pink headed duck, Swarajya; 24,15;1979, Oc 7; 28-29.

Describes aberrant species of Indian duck as Pink headed. It is found in rare cases and also rarely seen by common men. Gives its habits and habitate in Bengal, Bihar, Orrisa and Assam. States it is species partly disappeared because of over shooting. Government is trying to improve its species by breeding. Study of this by collecting birds and eggs.

FAUNA,BIRDS,EGRETS

112. KRISHNAN(M). Egrets. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2372; 1977, Ag 28; 2.

Describes the kinds of egrets. Gives its food and nature of breeding. Gives habit and habitates of various eagrets. Gives its appearance and method of catching prey. Gives comparative size of different egrets. Gives the various stage of its life cycle. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, EGRETS

113. KRISHNAN(M). Thriving egret. Statesman Magazine; 124; 2352; 1977, Ap 10; 2.

Highlights over Indian egret. Gives its habit and habitate with its appearance. States that they are the birds most commonly and closely associated with the larger harbivores in India. Describes that egrets are highly gregarious. States that in mixed heronries they usually next fairly loward in trees. Gives its appearance in South America. from north Western Africa. Illustration is also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, FLAMINGOES

114. SANDAL(Veena). Flaming Flamingoes. Ill Wkly; 99,6; 1978, Feb 5; 40-41.

Describes flamingoes as the most peculiar of birds. Gives some conception on resemblance of it to other animals. Gives habits and habitates of flamingoes in India. Describes its eggs and hatching. Gives its species in world. States that flamingoes are to be approached with great caution. Describes that they live in flocks. Gives its life. Concludes that he is not allowed to sleep in place, for his formentor is a preserving prankster. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, FLAMINGOES

115. SANDAL(Veena). Flamingoes draw flame. Illustrated by Brahm Dev. Imprint; 15,10; 1976, Jan; 29-31.

Highlights over Flamingo. Gives habit and habitate of this in India. Its breeding process and season. Gives its life cycle. Describes its interesting activities which men like.

FAUNA, BIRDS, HABITS AND BEHAVIOUR

116. BIRD LIFE in summer; Statesman; 122,2311; 1973, Ap 8, 3113.

Describes the changing life of birds in summer. They make their nests and choose the site for it. The material used in nest building and complexity of the construction varies very widely with different birds. They feed their young one's according to their sizes.

117. GADGIL(Madhau) and SALIM ALI. Communal roosting habits of Indian Birds. J.B.N.H.S; 72,3; 1975, Dec; 716-727.

Provides a summary of some of the commoner species included in Ali(1972) based primarily on field experience. Gives a systematic

account of communal roosters, describes ecological correlates of them and summary roosting sites.

FAUNA, BIRDS, HENS

118. URFI(Abdul Jamil). Hens of the moors. HT Magazine; 58,342; 1981, Dec 13; 2 : 5.

Highlights over hens and its breeding season. Describes its capacity of mating, gives its habits and habitates in India. Analyses its various types of species like white breasted water hen, Indian moor hen and purple moor hen. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, HIMALAYA

119. KNACHER(Lav Kumar). Treasury of Himalayan birds. Illustrated by John Gould. Ill Wkly; 101, 23; 1981, Je 14, 16-21.

Describes that ranging from giant hammer-geyer vultures which shatter bones by dropping them from feights to thumb-sized flower peckers, Himalayan bird life is incredibly rich and varied. Narrates that within a vertical range here are compressed climatic and vegetational belts from the tropics to polar regions-veritable treasure troves for bird watches. Provides photographs of birds.

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FAUNA, BIRDS-HIMALAYA

120. OLYMPUS-MAVROKORDATOS(Achilles). Bird like brides, deserve a better deal. HT; 58,328; 1981, Nov 29; 9 : 3.

Describes the endangered bird life in the Himalayan which is totally dependent upon. Destruction of mature forests poses a threat to several species of birds. Reports the causes of deforestation in U.P. J.K., and H.P. States that the bird population in India has declined rapidly due to deforestation, pollution, explosion etc. Narrates that man is dependent on natural resources for his food clothing and shelter, yet blind to the damage he is causing them. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, HORN-BILLS

121. KRISHNAN(M). Larger hornbills. Statesman Sunday; 124,2423; 1978, Ag 27; 6.

Describes hornbills, its distribution and its species. Gives confusion for identification among species. Describes its habit and habitates in India. Concludes that peoples who know these birds best, have given them such confusing names, infected no doubt by a streak of madness from the objects of their study.

FAUNA, BIRDS-HUNTING

122. MYSTERY OF a 'Ruyal' hunt. Link; 21,23; 1979, Jan; 26.

Reports demonstration by people on hunting rare birds by Saudi Arabia Shikar Party. Arises a question for giving the permission of hunting against Wild Life Protection Act 1972. Reports of disregardness of High court order against hunting by Saudi Prince and photographs taken by them against. Indian rule of photographs. Gives confusions over it between central Government of Rajasthan. Gives the all activities done by Saudi Arabia team led by prince. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS IN LITERATURE

123. NAIKARNI(Vithal C). Jewels in the sky. Ill Wkly; 101, 23; 1981, Je 14; 32-35.

Highlights different works done over birds, we can see the book Handguide to the birds of the Indian subcontinent; 'Field Guide to the Birds of Eastern Himalayas; and "Book of Indian Bird's. Describes that different paintings and behaviour of birds given in these books. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS-MAHARASHTRA, BOMBAY

124. SINCLAIR(J C). Sight records of unusual birds from Colaba Point, Bombay, Maharashtra. JBNHS; 73,3; 1976, Dec; 530-531.

Describes that colaba point provides an excellent habitat for roosting gulls and terns.

States that remnant patch of mangrores, the open golf course and the surroundings. vegetation also provide shelter and refuge for many migrates. Provides brief description of the species which are rare occurrence in Bombay region.

FAUNA, BIRDS, MIGRATION

125. MADAN SINGH JI(H H). Some riddles of game bird migration in Kutch. J.B.N.H.S; 73,3; 1976, Dec; 523-524.

Gives some information of migratory birds, analyses the condition on which they migrate. States that it will be interesting to find out whether the numbers of these birds has also been affected in the neighbouring territories such as Rajasthan and Saurashtra.

126. WINTER BIRDS of passage. T.O.I; 144,309; 1981, Nov 10; 5 : 3.

Describes migration of birds into India, being taken place from East and West. Highlights the various species of migratory birds and efforts for studying them. Analyses the population of migratory birds found in different sanctuaries in India in different seasons.

FAUNA, BIRDS, MYNA-VOICE

127. BERT RAM(Brian). Voice of the Indian Hill Myna(Gracula religiosa) in the wild. J.B.N.H.; 71,3; 1974, Dec; 405-413.

Summerizes the northern race of the Indian Hill Myna and the major findings. Outlines the distribution and general ecology of the species. Describes vocalization, its method, types etc.

FAUNA, BIRDS, PAINTINGS

128. RANDAWAL(M S). Birds in Indian Miniature paintings. Ill.Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 36-37.

Highlights paintings on birds. Describes that it was popular even Mughal period; Babur was fan of peacock and other natural birds, Jahangir was an aesthetic and inherited from his great grand-father. So the painting was also done. States that bird was also in Rajput paintings and there are others number of paintings in which love sick heroins are shown standing below a tree watching pairs of pigeons.

FAUNA, BIRDS, ORIOLES-DELHI

129. VERMA(Indu). Oriole in my life. H.T Magazine; 58,300; 1981, Nov 1; 2 : 6.

Highlights oriole birds, seen in Nehru Park in Delhi. Narrates its encounter with crows and describes about its looking after when he kept it home. Gives its habits appearance, feeding and mating provides a photograph of oriole.

FAUNA, BIRDS, PARSON-HUNTING

130. KRISHNAN(M). Retiring parson bird. Statesman Magazine; 124,2344; 1977, Feb 13; 3 : 2.

Describes parson birds in Srilanka. Narrates that it is much hunted in Srilanka but in most part of India it is not hunted. Gives habits and habitates of this bird. States that in the Periyar Sanctuary of kerala there is a resident group of these storks. Describes these birds in Ranthambhor. and its nature of flight. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, BIRDS, PHOTOGRAPHY

131. INDIA: A bird paradise I. Ill.Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 8-9.

Provides the species of birds found in the world and in the India. Highlights Indian region where birds can be found. Gives the habitates and habits of some birds, proposes the need for saving the birds. Illustration is provided in the article.

132. INDIA: A bird paradise II. Ill.Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 40-41.

States that all birds, big and small, are vital links in the ecological chain. We can snap them only at our peril. Imagine living with only crows and sparrows and vultures and pigeons in a world which has become a global concrete slum which is a dreadful thought. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, BIRDS, PIGEONS -- DELHI

133. PAMPERED PIGEONS Forming part of Delhi Diary.
T.O.I; 144,302; 1981, Nov 2; 3 : 2.

Highlights the feeding of pigeons at Jama Masjid in Delhi; It is done traditionally from the period of Nur Jehan. Describes the training of pigeons and various games done by pigeons. Contents illustrations.

134. BHANJDEO (Asha). Bird watching in the Delhi.
I.E; 46,219; 1978, Jy 18; 6.

Describes payo politicos, found all over India but operates most actively in the around Delhi. Gives its beauty and resemblance. Gives confusions over its migration by ornithologists. Draws the separate nature between male and female. States that it is protected under wild life acts. and other factors for saving it.

FAUNA, BIRDS, PREY OF -INDUS VALLEY

135. KONING (F J). Notes on the birds of prey in the Indus Valley. J.B.N.H.S; 73,3; 1976, Dec; 448-455.

Gives an impression of the present status of the birds of prey. Describes that their existence is threatened in almost all part of the world. States that favourable conditions presently prevailing will certainly

diminish, and we can only hope that a part of the richness of the indus valley can be preserved. Provides lists of prey and lakes with their estimated population.

FAUNA, BIRDS-PROTECTION

136. NADKARNI(Vithal C). Of conservation and cages. Ill.Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 14.

Describes the views of foreign ornithologists who visited India who told about the birds and the Dr.Salim Ali. Narrates the statement of Salim Ali on birds and wild life protection.

FAUNA, BIRDS-RAJASTHAN, BHARATPUR SANCTUARY

137. BANERJEE(J). Know thy feathured friends. Carvan; 573; 1976, Ap 1; 43-44.

Describes birds located in Bharatpur Sanctuary and other places. States if we love birds and we can get them every where, in India more than 12,000 species are found. Analyses their habits and habitates in detail. Illustrations are also given.

138. BIRD SANCTUARY forming part of Panorama. Statesman; 123, 2643; 1973, Ap 12; 3 : 3.

Describes that Ghana Deo bird sanctuary in Bharatpur is being evacuated fast by the Siberian ducks who migrate to it every winter

to escape the rigours of their native land. Here one is assured good shotting. Reports that sentiment being what it is and wild life getting scarcer every year.

139. BOND(Ruskin). Spectacular Indian water birds. Illus by Brahm Dev. Imprint; 14, 3; 1974, Ju; 75-79.

Reports decline of Indian wild life. Highlights bird sanctuaries of Bharatpur, famous for spectaculation some famous species Describes spoonbills, painted storks and whilte ibis. Illustrations are also given.

140. CHOPRA(V C). Drought hits wild life too. Link; 22,22; 1980, Jan 6; 32.

Reports drought hits Ghana Sanctuary near Bharatpur one of the biggest sanctuaries in Asia. Gives the species found here. States no rain effects upon birds, Migrants and others have already shifted to some other winter home, dis-appointment from flamings and siberian cranes. Gives the need of rainy water and other problems in this sanctuary. Narrates shooting of birds by villages. Concludes the need of protection of birds. Contents illustration.

141. HUGH and GANTZER(Colleer). Day with birds in Bharatpur. I.E; 46,140; 1978, Ap 15; 6-7.

Describes their visit to Bharatpur in detailed. Highlights Bharatpur bird sanctuary

and the lake. States about the birds around the lake. Narrates that water birds were as socially conscious and vociferous as Rotarians at Fellowship. States that water birds like to nest on trees growing in the water. Gives a brief description of Bharatpur forests.

142. KALHAN(Promilla). Ghana gets more birds this year. H.T; 54,11; 1977, Jan 11; 6.

Describes Ghana birds sanctuary where migratory Siberian crows come. Gives several species found in this sanctuary. Describes the researches being done over birds. States that efforts have been done for protecting the water-birds. Gives a short description of python, Siberian crane and brahmini ducks. Reports that its water is suited for several species of birds. Narrates that sanctuary attracts several tourists. Contents illustrations.

143. LUTHRA(Chandni). Bharatpur bird Sanctuary. Ill. Wkly; 97, 18; 1976, May 2; 28-31.

Reports that the Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur is a "holiday resort" for water-birds from all parts of the world. Gives various resident and migratory birds and their habits and habitats. Reports that a three-day international ecological conference was held there. States that more than 100 eminent ornithologists participated. Contents illustrations.

144. RAI(Usha). Buffalos stalk bird sanctuary.
T.O.I; 146,277; 1981; Oc 7, 7: 4.

Highlights poor condition of Bharatpur Sanctuary created by Buffaloes stampede which is effecting over habitates of birds and trees suggests ^{that} All the cattles should be kept outside the sanctuary. The views are given from Mr.K.S.Shaukhla, Rajasthan's Chief Wild Life Warden who warns against the over-advertising the sanctuary. Emphasizes the need of trees in the sanctuary. Illustrations provided in the article.

145. RAM PANJABI. Paradise for bird watchers.
 Imprint; 15,10; 1976, Jan; 47-52.

Highlights Bharatpur lake Sanctuary. Describes Maharaja's work for promoting lake and making it for game birds, and shooting uptill now being declared as sanctuary in 1965. Tells bettering condition after declaring as sanctuary. Gives several species of birds find here, fascinating feature of lake and attracting sure of a flock of birds Gives statement of Jack Ghast about sanctuary Concludes that Governemtn is not taking proper step for preserving it. Illustrations are also given.

146. THOREPE(W H). Bird vocalization as system of communication. J.B.N.H.S; 71,3; 1974, Dec 414-425.

Describes the voice of birds is a primary methods of communication. Gives its various types and processes. Concludes that birds are most

likely to be found in in-habitants of tropical vegetation.

FAUNA, BIRDS-SOUTHERN INDIA

- 147, KRISHNAN(M). Birds of Southern India. Ill.Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 26-31.

States that the avifauna of the South is rich and varied. There are marine birds here, water birds and marsh birds, birds of the comparatively open plains forest and the dencer deciduous and dominently evergreen hill forests, of riverain habitates and of the dry open scrub. Describes habits and habitates of different birds found in Southern India. Contents illustrations are also.

FAUNA, BIRDS, TREE PIES

148. KRISHNAN(M). Tree pies. Statesman Magazine; 124,2400; 1978, Mr 12; 2.

Highlights tree pies.and its habit and habitate in India. Gives its size and appearance. Describes identification of this birds from other birds. States that its has a remarkable repertoire of calls. Narrates it is intelligent adaptable, and opportunist and versatile in its feeding being omnivorous. States that it is mobbed by small birds on occasion and escapes by flight into heavy foliage. Concludes that nothing nourshing gets

wasted in nature if a sharp eyed tree pie is around. Illustrated also.

FAUNA, BIRDS-WATCHING

149. DHARMA KUMAR SINGHJI. Joys of bird watching. Ill.Wkly; 101,23; 1981, Je 14; 39.

Reports that more and more people are taking to bird watching. Highlights watching of Nicobar pigeons, and migratory birds; the places famous for bird watching as Bharatpur Sanctuary, Kashmir etc. Describes bird watching in India is very easy and researches are going on. Gives the advantages from bird watching. Contents illustrations.

150. ZAFFAR FUTEHALLY. Bird watcher's delight. T.O.I.Magazine; 114,225; 1981, Ag 16; 6.

Reports that India has representatives of birds from 20 of the 29 orders of world, which shows what a rich bird life we have. It is not necessary to visit places far away. We can get the excitement by watching birds and keeping notes in our immediate surroundings many interesting details connected with the feeding incubation. Courtship nest making territory and migration which the amateur bird watcher can supply. States that ornithologists emphasize the importance of writing down the notes of what are seen during the process of observation.

FAUNA, BIRDS, WEAVER BIRDS

151. DAVIS(T Antony). Selection of nesting trees and the frequency of nest visits by Baya Weaverbirds. J.B.N.H.S; 71, 3; 1974, Dec; 356-366.

Reports some of observations on weaver birds. Describes its host trees and structures of bayle colonies. Gives the process of nest building capacities of male and nest visits of female. Includes some graphical and pictorial description. Provides a list of host plants and trees.

FAUNA, BIRDS-WESTLANDS

152. HANUMANTHA RAO(E). Indian jheel in winter. Ill.Wkly; 98, 40; 1977, Oc 16; 36-37.

States that in many of the ponds and jheels like keoladeo Ghana(Rajasthan) and Sultanpur(Haryana), where the migrating water fool gather, there are already colonies of native water birds breeding late in the year. Narrates that here we can see the stately storks and cranes among the dark herons, and dazzling egrets. Contents illustrations.

153. HUSSAIN(SA). Of duck-backs and flat footers. Illustrated by M.Krishnan. Ill.Wkly; 101, 23; 1981, Je 14; 44-47.

Highlights on water birds, mainly Ducks, Egrets, Flamingoes etc. Describes various plaus

where these birds are seen and need for protecting them. States that wetlands, on which water birds thrive, are the first casualties of development activities like agriculture and urban seclamation. Provides illustration also.

FAUNA, ~~F~~ ~~ISHES~~, TROUT

154. KULKARNI(C V) and OGALE(S N). Feeding growth and early development of the Indian trout. *Barilus (Opsarius) bollatam*. J.B.N.H.S; 75, 2; 1978, Ag; 266-272.

Describes the study of feeding habits, growth and early development of Indian trout which was introduced in the conavla lake near Poona; indicates that it is a carnivorens first thriving largely as small fish. Content illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ANTILOPES, NILGAI

155. KRISHNAN(M). Crop raiding Nilgai. Statesman; 122,2299; 1973, Jan 14; 15 : 4.

Highlights nilgai which is crop-raider but thereare many such areas in North India where nilgai and no threat to cultivation. States that by providing them with an adequate tract of wild home land; the damage they cause to crops can be materially minimized. Describes the need of prey species for tiger leopard etc. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, BLACK BUCKS-
GUJRAT, VELAVADAR SANCTUARY

156. RASHID(M A). Census of black bucks in the lavadar National Park of Gujarat State. J.B.N.H.S; 75, 2; 1978, Ag; 479-482.

Highlights Valvadadar Sanctuary and its area. States that it has 923 black buck till 1977. Describes methods for census applied for Black-buck. Gives the data conclusion of census; lists of male, female and youngers of blackbucks.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, DEERS

157. BHANDARL(Rakesh). Drive to save Barasingha. H.T; 58,337; 1981, Dec 8; 17 : 1.

Reports the increasing number of swamp deer a type of Barahsingha in Kanha National Park. Also mention the reduction of its another type belonging to Himalayan Tarai. Describes the needs in habitate of these animals and census of balancing their population. Highlights several steps taken by management committee of the Park. Illustrates the herd of swamp deer.

158. KRISHNAN(M). Aquatic sambar, Statesman; 122, 2301; 1973, Jan 28; 11 : 4.

Highlights Sambhar of India. It loves a good roll in the mire and in the cold wealth it is often to be found lying up in a pool or

lake at night. It can be seen by broad day light wading through the shallow lake. Sambhar feeds on coarse grasses and sedges. They are found major parts of India.

159. KRISHNAN(M). Other mongooses. Statesman; 124, 2439; 1978, Dec 17; 6.

Describes word 'Mongooses' for chital or 'gaur' and their habits and habitates in Indian forest. Describes its various species found in India. and distinguish them on the basis of colour and size. States that different type of mongoose are found in different type of forests.

160. KRISHNAN(M). Translocating Chital. Statesman Magazine; 124,2319; 1977, Jan 2; 2.

Describes chital found in India and the places where chital is not found. States that they are more unstable in Indian animals Describes its breeding time and its stages of fawn. Narrates that chital are the most adaptable of Indian wild life. Reports that chital have been introduced in many parts of India. Gives the population of Chital in India and its habits and habitates. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, DEERS-
UTTAR PRADESH

161. GREEN(J B). Musk deer farming in U.P.,
I.E; 47,252; 1979, Ag 24; 9.

Describes musk deer found in Garhwal Himalaya. Narrates that these are migrated to the below the snow level for winter and sufficient food is available when snow covers the terrain. Reports about the encounters of him with musk deer. Describes project No.1328 "Himalayan musk deer, India", based in Kedarnath Musk deer sanctuary and further plan of U.P.Government over it and works done over it. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, DOGS

162. KRISHNAN(M). Jackal in eclipse. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2384; 1977, Nov 20; 2.

Describes breeds of dogs. Highlights over jackal. States that in his boyhood jackals were quite common in most plains forest and scrub jungles. Gives the facts inclining number of jackals in India and its habits and habitates from past in India. States that we still do not know the jackal's place in nature's economy. Gives importance of jackals in agriculture. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, DOGS-MADHYA PRADESH
KANHA NATIONAL PARK

163. SINHA(N K). Some observations on the wild dog in the Kanha National Park, J.B.N.H.S; 72, 2; 1975, Ap; 1980.

Describes his visit in Kanha National Park of Madhaya Pradesh. Highlights on wild dog Gives its fight with chital. States about a number of kills of chital and sambhar made by wild dogs during one year.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, DOGS-TAMIL NADU,
SIGOR RESERVED FOREST

164. DAVIDAR(F R C). Observations at the dens of the dhole or Indian wild dog. (Cucon alpinus) J.B.N.H.S; 71, 2; 1974, Ag; 183-187.

Describes his visit to SignvReserved Forest in the Nilgris in Tamil Nadu and surveys on dens. Analyses its habits and habitates; its food, its mating and its life.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS

165. KRISHNAN(M). Herd of elephants. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2374; 1977, Sep 11; 2.

Highlighted herds of elephants and where we can get herds in India. Describes herds of different animals. Narrates the unity in a herds and the argument behind the word 'herd'. Describes the meaning and definition of word 'herd'. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-ASSAM-
KAZIRANGA SANCTUARY

166. BEY(Hamdi). Mohan of Kaziranga. Stateman; 122, 2300; 1973, Jan 21; 13 : 1.

Reports that Mohan an elephant died in Kaziranga sanctuary. Gives back story of Mohan and condition on that it was frightened. States that men who live in the wilds have their need for faith in animal character.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS,
CATCHING

167. KAUL(Ikbal). Spectacle of Khedda. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2344; 1977, Feb 13; 2-3.

Describes elephant catching in Uttar Pradesh. Reports that population of elephants by about 15 per cent in their only natural habitat. Describes that Assam has planned to catch the creatures by Khedda method in Cachar district. Gives the demands of elephants in ancient India and methods by which they were captured from forest. Reports that pit method is used in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Gives brief description of Khedda. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-
ORRISA, SIMPLIPAL SANCTUARY

168. BOSE(Amarendra). How green was our Tusker land. T.O.I; Sunday Review; 144, 168; Je 21; 4.

Reports that wild life experts feel that the increasing human disturbances in Simlipal

sanctuary may lead to circumstances that would compell the tusker to indulge in destructive tendencies. Gives the census of elephants and protection of them. Describes several human disturbances which effects over animals. Contents illustration also.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-PROJECT

169. RAMASWAMY(P); 3 year project to multiply dwindling Jumbos. Swarajya; 21, 26; 1976, Dec 25; 12-18.

Highlights over elephants and its habits and habitates gives its food as a token and travelling nature in herd. Analyses of down fall number of elephant in India and the world. Describes effect of various sanctuaries over elephant and Government is effort to conserve its habits. References over WWF - IUCN joint project and difficulty for census. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-TAMIL NADU

170. RAMAN(T E). Elephants are for ever. T.O.I; 144,209; 1981, Ag 1; 8.

Reports that Travancore high ranges came to be known as the Kannan Devan hills to Tamil Nadu traders crossing the preceipitous ghats on their way to the Malabar Coast. It is well

watered valley roamed herds of vison and wild elephants. It is also famous for different species of plants. Narrates wild life into winter sholas.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-
TRAINING

171. NATHAN(R K). Training of elephants. Imprint; 15, 10; 1976, Jan; 63-65.

Highlights over elephants and its utilization in India. Tells that feeding of its expensive and reputable thing for keeping it in past. Gives present condition for keeping an elephant. Analyses its training for making domestic from wild life. Tells usefulness of elephant in forest and other places. Gives habit and habitate of elephant. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-
UTTAR PRADESH

172. SINGH(V B). Elephants in Uttar Pradesh(India) A re-survey of its status after 10 years. J.B.N.H.S; 75,1; 1978, Ap; 71-82.

Gives the details of census methods which were also done in 1966-67. and its results. Provides a map showing elephant population in Uttar Pradesh. Describes important changes in the elephant habitate in 1977 and the sanctuaries in the elephant range in Uttar Pradesh.

**FAUNA, MAMMALS, ELEPHANTS-
WEST BENGAL**

173. **ELEPHANT HUNTING** in West Bengal. Link; 19, 42; 1977, My 29; 31.

Describes West Bengal's elephants hunting - the process of capturing wild elephants by using jute ropes. Gives the bad conditions of living of elephants in the forest like feeding etc. Gives many process of hunting and the history of hunting in the state. States the importance of hunting of elephants. Concludes West Bengal Government is considering whether 'Kheda' operation can be introduced for capturing wild elephants.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, FOX

174. **JOHN SINGH(A J T)**. Some aspects of the ecology and behaviour of the Indian Fox - Vulpes Bengaltensis(shaw). J.B.NH.S; 75,2; 1978, Ag; 397-405.

Describes the report on the Indian Fox based on intermittent observations in the grassy plains and rocky areas lying in North West of Nanguneri in Tirunelveli. Gives the distribution and its habits and habitates. in India. Provides lists of common vertebrates fauna of the study area.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, LANGUR, NILGIRI-
WESTERN GHATS

175. KURUPT(G U). Status of the Nilgiri Langur Persbytis johani in the Anamalai, Cardamon and Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats, India. J?B.N.H.S; 72,1; 1975, Ap; 21-29.

Describes status of Presbytis johani in Anamalai Ranges, Cardamon Hills and Nilgiri Hills. Gives a brief description of these areas and habitates langur. Provides maps of these areas. Gives growth in population of langur.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, LEOPARDS

176. GAUR: A gamble that failed. Statesman; 126, 3483; 1977, Mr 22; 5 : 2.

Describes Gaur leopard as a disappearing species in India. Gives its habits and habitates in Bengal. Gives Gaur's history in Bengal from the beginning of 11th century. Describes some monuments for the memory of the history of Gaur.

177. KRISHNAN(M). 200-lb leopard. Statesman; 124, 2429; 1978, Oc 8; 6.

Describes the size of leopard in relation to other animals. Gives its different size and weight in different country including India. Gives its food on hungry. Reports a leopard to be 200 lb. States that it may be argued that though most exceptional; a 200 lb. leopard is still possible. Gives statistics of its size taken from several leopards.

178. LEOPARD. India today; 3,7; 1978, Ap 1; 41.

Describes Panther, another name for leopard. Gives its colour and appearance. States its capacity and timings of hunting. Gives its capability in the sense of smell. Describes its race and its habit and habitats in Asia and the world. Illustrations are also given.

179. WILD LIFE: Reign of terror. India today; 3, 7; 1978, Ap 1; 36-41.

Describes terror in hand scape 'Pujari' of Pauri Garhwal by leopards, Fears expressed by Forest Department officials. States 'Chipko Movement' by forest departments and efforts of forest department to kill maneater. Narrates succceedings to kill maneater by Shikaris. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, LEOPARDS- MAHARASHTRA

180. KRISHNAN(M). Will the leopard change his spots. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2358; 1977, My 22; 2.

Describes leopard of Taroba National Park of Maharashtra. States that he had lived in a forested put of Deccan when there were many leopards. Gives appearnace and size of leopards; various species of leopards; and the achievements from project tiger. Narrates that

leopard have survived to this day in spite of the most sustained and determined hunting by men with guns, traps and poison. Contents illustration.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, LIONS-GUJRAT,
GIR FOREST

181. NAQVI(Saeed). Hard life and mean death of Gir Lions. Statesman; 122, 2306; 1973, Mr 4; 13 : 5.

Reports his visit to Gir forest. There are about 200 lions, lionesses and cubs in the 1250 sq. km. Gir forest. Gives its history of census and ban of shooting. States about its prey that there are about 50,000 cattle in Gir forest. Efforts taken to conserve the wild life of this forest. Contents illustration.

182. PAUL (Annie). Lions of Gir forest. Imprint; 18,4; 1978; Jy; 27-31.

Describes Sasangir Sanctuary, its area, its past reputation and population of lion. Tells methods for touring sanctuary. Gives Description of Gir lions and lionesses their families, their living, their feast etc. reports the present life cycle of Gir sanctuary's different animals. And gives several species of animal and life of siddis people. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, MONKEYS

183. AMERICA'S MONKEY business. Link; 22, 31; 1980, Mr 9, 34.

Describes the Indian Rhesus monkeys, its ban for exporting America. States that to the monkeys India is natural home and their Distribution pattern is not clear. Gives its different characters. Narrates that it is very useful in research work. Reports its dwindling population in India. Analyses statistics on total export and fatal work of US defence on monkeys. Contents illustrations.

184. OF MEN and monkeys. H.T. 54, 91; 1977, Ap 3; 9.

Reports that monkey as man's "doppelganger" is a familiar concept over the ages. Gives the resemblance of men from monkeys. States that the nature of men is aggressive to kill their brothers. Narrates that monkeys get fewer every day as man encroaches more and more on their domain. Concludes by saying "Perhaps it is this desire to kill off one's own species that makes him different from the monkeys".

FAUNA, MAMMALS, MONKEYS,
LION TAILED

185. KURUP(G V). Distribution, habitat and states surveys of the lion tailed Macaca silenus (Linnaeus). J.B.NH.S; 75,2; 1978, Ag; 32-39.

Describes the distribution of lion tailed in India. Structure of the rain forest

habitat variants of vegetational features and phenological succession are given, Major conservation problems faced by lion tails are identified as habitat conversion and eventual destruction on the one hand and direct decimation on the other, gives data and lists of areas in relation to distribution of forest.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, MUSK-MOUSE

186. MILLER(Harry). At the sign of the sancy shrew; I.E; 38,30; 1977, My 29; 9.

Highlights Indian musk rat or musk - mouse. Describes his experience with a shrew. Gives the description of its teeth its character and its enemies. States that shrew is no more a rodent than the whale is a fish. Gives its resemblance to other animals. Narrates that they are an asset of man because of their insatiable appetite for insects. Describes its various species and their anatomy. Concludes that shrew are highly active animals. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, PIGS

187. KRISHNAN(M). *Jumping pig*. Statesman; 122, 234; 1973, Ap 29; 14 : 3.

Reports his visit to a jungle near Deccan noted for its large sized wild pig and

discusses about pig hunts; pigs are mainly purely vegetarian. They jumps generally feet high but in exceptional cases they also jump even 3 feet. States that pigs seldom leap high when they have to ascend an elevation, such as steepbank they climb up and do not indulge in a high jump. Contents illustration also.

188. KRISHNAN(M). Pig problem. Statesman; 124, 2415; 1978, Jy 2; 6.

Reports even disturbance by human activities chital and pig seemed to have survived. Gives the factors behind the chital surviving. Describes pig is survived mainly on account of their exceptional natural attributes. Gives difficulties in protecting the pig. Describes the causes of declining number of pigs. Concludes that there would be a certain reluctance to look too closely into the lagitimacy of the commodity that brings in the revenue.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, PIGS AND HAIR

189. OLIVER(William R). Doubtful future of the pigmy hog and the hispid hair. J.B.N.H.S; 75,2; 1978, Ag; 341-372.

Describes the distribution of pigmi hog and hispid hair in eastern India. Analyses the factors affecting population levels in Barnadi and recommendations regarding the conservation of these species.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, RHINOCEROS

190. CHOPRA(A). Rhino-cousion of the horse. Imprint; 15,10; 1976, Jan; 57-58.

Highlights on Rhinoceros and the largest animal. Gives habit and habitate of rhinoceros. Analyses its similarity to horse. Describes that only strict preservation can save this species because it is going to be rare in India. Contents illustrations.

191. LAURIE(A). Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. Ill. Wkly; 101, 34; 1980, Ag 24; 25.

Describes three species of the horned pachyderm that once ranged over India. Gives other two, the Asiatic two horned and the Javan. It is slaughtered for its horn. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, SHEEPS, MADHYA PRADESH

192. SATYANARAYANA(K). Economics of Ram Lambs rearing. Yojna; 24,9; 1980, My 16; 25-26.

Describes sheep population in Andhra Pradesh. Gives decreasing number of this species by slaughtering. Gives its habits and habitates; projects to be planned depending upon the extent of Government waste lands and the extent under forests. Highlights over arrangements to provides institutional finance. Illustrated also.

FAUNA, MAMMALS-SLAUGHTERING

193. KAK(Sanjay). Are we animal lovers. Surya; 2,6; 1978, Mr; 23-26.

Highlights over bad condition of animals. Analyses the men behaviour towards cows, horses, cats, monkeys, dogs and bears etc. Gives why peoples do so creuelity. Works of Indian Government to make SPCA units and help from world wild life funds. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, SQUIRREL-TAMIL NADU
MADHUMALAI SANCTUARY

194. KRISHNAN(M). Giant squirrel. Statesman; 122, 2311; 1973, Ap 8; 15 : 4.

Highlights over squirrel of Madhumalai sanctuary. Describes its food and its nature. It is easy to do photography over it. Squirrels hang head down when nibbling good held in the paws. Narrates how attractive feature of many of our santuaries they could be, if the officials in-charge do not try to tame them but only to accustom them to titbits and near human presence as at the Madumalai sanctuary. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TAHR, NILGIRI-
KERAL

195. RAMA SWAMI(P). Vanishing Nilgiri Tahr; Swarajya; 22,48; 1977, My 28; 27-28.

Highlights over Nilgiri Tahr. Reference of Hamilton's book "Records of Sport in Southern India". Government's proposal for declaring the area as a sanctuary. Work of Kerala Government. Describes the habitate of Tahr. by hunting it is vanishing as other animal in this sanctuary. Analyses the total number of Tahr in Indian and vigorous step for preservation of it. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS

196. DUTTA(Satyen). World's only living tigon. Statesman; 122, 2314; 1973, Ap 29; 13 : 1.

Reports the mating of a tiger and lioness. They belong to different origin. Uptill now they have produced many hybrid but only Rudrani a female hybrid is alive. The zookeeper are looking after it. This is only living tigon. Describes other various hybrids. Gives thanks for Alipur Zoo of Calcutta for keeping alive this tigon. Provides photograph of this family also.

197. JORDAN(Zafar). Faming of a tiger. T.O.I; Magazine; 146,253; 1981, Sep 13; 6 : 1.

Narrate story of a tiger which was maneater. The human victims were from the area near to crobett park. By the good efforts of the officials of Corbett park and Lucknow Zoological Garden, he was captured alive. Describes its result after taming. Illustration are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-
CONSERVATION

198. KRISHNAN(M). Tigrine increase. Stateman; 124; 2421; 1978, Ag 13; 6.

Reports a controversy over the probable rate of increase in tiger population in India and its increasing rate of population. Gives breeding time of tigers and how the cubs are protected. Describes a statistics of increasing in population. Gives some facts on dis-regarding the wild life act 1972.

199. RAJU(R O K). Save the tiger and its prey. Statesman; 122, 2311; 1973, Ap 8; 13 : 1.

Describes the wild life of tiger and census done in India over it. Analyses the causes of decreasing its population in India. States that tiger-land suffered a heavy loss during the last two decades. There is a short of its prey. Gives the Distribution of tiger in all over world. Highlights its habits and habitates in India an efforts for preserving this animals. Contents illustrations.

200. SANKHLA(Pradeep). Vanishing species. H.T; 54, 91; 1977, Ap 3; 11.

Highlights indentification of tiger from lion. Gives the species of tiger. States that to be able to live tigers only need to

eat a place to drink and a bit of shade. Describes its habits and habitate. A brief description of Siberian tiger, Chinese tiger, Casprian tiger, Indo-chinese tiger, Sumatran tiger, Javan tiger and Bali tiger. Narrates that Indian tiger is probably most handsome of all tiger. Gives population of tigers in India, also illustrated.

201. BHADURI(Taroon Coomar). Tiger's killing rights. Statesman; 124, 2418; 1978, Jy 23; 5.

Gives the facts for killing tiger. Describes the operation of man eater and several problems over it. Narrates that a tigers only attacks where it is disturbed in his natural habitat. and peoples attacked by tigers had ignored the rules made for their safety and the animals. States that Indian wild life Act 1972 defines the circumstances under which the chief Wild Life Warden may allow persons in side the park. Describes other factors on which a tiger attacks on men.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-DELHI ZOO

202. DELHI ZOO Tries to save white tigeress. Statesman; 122, 2300; 1973, Jan 21; 7 : 3.

Reports Delhi Zoo making frantic efforts to save its only white tigeress seetha who is suffering from mysterious disease. Describes its back history and effort is taken for conserving this species. Provides illustration also.

**FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-
HABITS AND BEHAVIOUR**

203. BHANDARI(Rakesh). King without kingdom. H.T; 54,91; 1977, Ap 3; 11.

Describes the tiger family in India. and its history. Describes its habit; and habitates. States how a tiger kill his prey Highlights over its smelling and its walk- ing. States that it has been noted that tigers do not live in groups as lions do. Describes its life Narrates that Tigers are not a nervous type and do not abandon a habitat because of human disturbances unless driven out physically. Illustrations are also given.

**FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-MADHYA
PRADESH, REWA.**

204. SANDAL(Veena). White tigers of Rewa. Ills by Ram Panjabi. Imprint; 15, 10; 1976, Jan; 59-61.

Highlights over white tigers of Rewa which are 33. Gives efforts for capturing alive by Maharaja of Rewa from past and Mohini was first white tiger which was capture in 1951. It produced three cubs with the tigress in 1955. in 1962 two more other produced. Tells that these were saled by exchanging of foreign

money. Describes that Delhi Zoo also have Raja and Rani both progeny of Mohan and cub produced by them kept separate. Concludes death of Maharaja in 1970.

205. SHAHI(S P). Death of Virat : The Rewa white tiger. H.T.Magazine; 56, 147; 1977, My 29; 3.

Reports virat's death as one of the casualties among white tigers recently. Describes Mohan, the name of white tiger of Rewa and its cubs. Concludes that these casualties calls for a scientific probe and adoption of other measures to save the extra ordinary mutant of the Indian race of the tiger. Contains illustration.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-ORRISA,
SIMPLIPAL PARK

206. BOSE(Amarendra). Khairi: Domesticated tigers. Carvan; 573; 1976, Ap 1; 46-51.

Highlights domesticated tigers, done by Mr. Suroj Chaudhry and Miss Nihar Nalsi and its changing behaviour from wild life in Simplipal Project tigers by these tigerologist. Gives area and development of simplipal and an incident of Khadias when they had come across the tigers. Gives the behaviours of cubs and its food. Analyse the capturing of cubs and looking after of these cubs. Tells

chaudhri's affection towards Khairi her habit and habitates in this project. Khairi lives like a pet animal. Concludes the work of Salim Ali and statement of Mrs. Satpathy then Chief Minister. Illustrations are also given.

207. IMAGES INDIA. India today; 4,14; 1979, Jy 16; 41.

Describes Khairi, five year old Bengal tigers of Simlipal National Park. Narrates its story for searching out by Khadias tribals. Gives a description of Orissa's jungle, and several incidents of animals. Contents illustrations also.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS--PHOTOGRAPHY

208. KASINATH(T). Adventure with a camera. H.T; 54, 91; 1977, Ap 3; 11.

Gives his interest in photographing tiger in a natural habitat from childhood. Describes various opportunities for taking photography given by ITDC. States photographs taken for tiger project. Gives his various encounter to tiger. States that the Kanha Park is one of the best parks for photographing wild life. Illustrations are also given.

209. TIGER'S TALE. India Today; 4,13; 1979, Jy 1; 77-79.

Describes wild life film over tiger in the Ranthambor game sanctuary. Describes efforts

of thapar and Pandey for making this. Narrates the film's scenes of feeding, living and other activities. Gives the tiger's more sensitive-ness and projects working omit. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-PROJECT

210. CONSERVING WILD life. Statesman; 123, 2639; 1973, Ap 7; 6 : 2.

Highlights 'Project tiger' which cover nine selected game parks and sancturries for six years. World wild life Fund has appealed for \$ million "Project tiger" and wild life Act. States the bad condition of our wild animals. Need for giving attention towards conserva-tion and development of wild life. Concludes that eleven state agreed to enforce the 1972 Act.

211. GARUDA. Forming part of Focus. H.T.; 54,340; 1977, Dec 12; 9.

Reports the inclusion of "Project tiger" in the sixth five year plan. States that defferestation affects over habitat of tiger and tiger reserves in India. Gives its area and location. Describes Financial assistance for project tiger and the population of tigers in India. Illustrations are also given.

212. KRISHNAN(M). Tiger of singampatti. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2386; 1977, Dec 4; 2.

Describes project tiger and wild life Act 1972. Reports this protected animal was killed needlessly and aggressively in Singampatti and gives its whole story of hunting. Gives its sizes and appearance. Describes the causes for which it was killed. Reports that smith indian paper hailed it as heroic work. Illustrations are also given.

213. MARSHALL(Tyler). Tigers. I.E.Magazine; 40, 35; 1979, Jy 1; 2.

Reports that six years ago the Indian Government in collaboration with the world Wild Life ~~Act~~ launched a project to save the tiger, that much maligned and hunted species. Surveys reveal that the project is providing to be successful. Provides illustrations also.

214. RAMASWAMI(P). Gentleman of the forest - Steps to conserve the big cat. Swarajya; 21, 39; 1977, Mr 26; 23-25.

Highlights over Tiger as a big cat who is down 1800 from 40,000 in 50 years, but it is risen in last three years. Gives project of Govt. of India; Detail study over habit and habitate of tiger and names of places under

project tiger. Analyses its strength in Asia. Gives its family life and its habit of man-eating, curiosity of tourist to see in natural life of tiger and statistics of rising strength of tiger. Illustrations are also given.

215. SAVING THE tiger. Statesman; 125,2617;1978, Je 15; 6.

Describes project tiger. Reports a grant of \$1million from World Wild Fund. Narrates that India's tiger population had increased from 1971. Gives the Sunderban's tiger population. Describes the demand of Rajasthan project tiger. Reports that report by the experts sent by the World Wild Fund has criticized. Describes the need of conversion of the 12 protected areas into National Parks. and gives the necessary area for the tigers for freely walking.

216. SHAHI(S P). Four years of a conservation project. H.T; 54,91; 1977, Ap 3; 11.

Gives the census of tiger in different sanctuaries done in 1972. Describes the inogration of tiger project in 1973. States that project is now three years old. An estimate of the trend of growth in tiger population has given in tables. Describes research work on wild life. Gives

the achievements from project. Describes the collection for wild life fund. States that is equally important that local people should be made aware of the Reserve and the ultimate benifites. Gives area of distribution of tiger. Illustrations are also given.

217. ZAFAR FATEHALLY(Project tiger: An assessment. I.E; 46, 218; 1978, Jy 17; 6.

Narrates the reports given by Gaurdian in England referring to Wild Life Fund's dissatisfaction with the operation of Tiger Project. Describes the decreasing population of tiger in India. Gives the Indian National Appeal to the World Wild Life Fund and responses by giving one million dollors. Reports researches done over tiger. Narrates the appreciation of the efforts made by the Government of India, by IUCN team. Gives problems created by hot weather in India. Reports increasing population in Kanha Tiger being free for Tourism. Gives the methods of protecting the tigers and need forending forest explitation.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-PROJECT KERAL

218. PROJECT TIGER forming the Pt of Panorama.
Statesman; 126, 2487; 1974, Jan 4; 3 : 3.

Highlights project tiger started off in Karnataka. Gives its positive result.

Reports on Bandipur Sanctuary near the Mysore.
There are spotted deer, sambhar etc. for tiger.
It is rich in birds too. Analyses the wild
life of different species in this area.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-
RAJASTHAN

219. KRISHNAN(M). New born sambhar. Statesman Magazine; 124, 2340; 1977, Jan 16; 2.

Describes his visit for Ranthamber Tiger Reserve of Rajasthan, a hillop specially notable for its sambhar. States that he saw several fawns. Gives various stages of sambhar. Its breeding time and its capacity of breeding. Gives habits and habitates of it in India. Contents illustration.

FAUNA, MAMMALS, TIGERS-
SEMINAR

220. DHARMA KUMAR SINGHJI(R S). Tiger "Lionised". Swarajya; 39; 1979, Mr 25; 21-23.

Reports International Seminar on Tiger held in New Delhi in 1977 from Indian side proposed the statistics of tiger from 1973. It was flooded by members of Indian Forest services. Mostly papers was pertained to the

tiger and its environment, studies of its population etc. Reports that arguments was advanced for protection. Narrates two excellent speeches of Mr.H.M.Patel. Describes organised mini exhibition of Tiger's photographs. Contents illustration.

FAUNA,MAMMALS,TIGERS-
UTTAR PRADESH

221. JORDAN(Zafar). Reign of terror. TIO Magazine; 144,203;1981,Ag 23; 4 : 1.

Reports that maneaters in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh are steadily increasing and taking a heavy toll of human lives. The principal motive behind tiger project plant is to save the tiger from and, thereby, to save man from the mawericks, among the tiger. The tigers which purposefully seek out human beings should be spared. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA,MAMMALS,TIGERS-
UTTAR PRADESH,LUCKNOW

222. JORDAN(Jafar). Born in captivity. Sunday Review; (T.O.I.) 1981, Ju 7; 6.

Reports about the cubs born in Lucknow Zoo by a Tigeress named as Mohini. Describes that it is kept away from tigeress. Some history of these pair of tiger is given. Illustration is given.

FAUNA, REPTILES, CROCODILES-
ANDAMAN

223. WHITEKAR(R) and WHITEKAR(Z). Preliminary survey of the saltwater crocodile(Crocodylers Porosus) in the Andaman Islands. JB.N.H.S; 75,1;1978; Ap; 43-49.

Gives a surveys trips reports which were made to most of the major fresh water streams and associated tidal creeks on the east of south, middle Andaman and North Andaman. Crocodiles were found to be much developed compare to earlier reports. Describes that besides intensive human pressure rests of corocodiles are. Susceptible to flooding and prediation. Gives finding remarks, and census of crocodiles. Contents illustrations.

FAUNA, REPTILES, CROCODILES-
CONSERVATION

224. INDIAN CROCODILE on brink of extinction. Imprint; 15, 10; 1976, Jan; 65.

Reports that crocodile of India is now brink of extinction and a major efforts is required whiteker, Director of the Madras Snake Park stated that only six wild specimens were seen during a 5,000 km. also tells that it is killed for skin. These species should be protected under 1972 Act.

225. JOSEPH(Ann) and others. Marsh Crocodile. *Crocodylus Palustris* in the Gir. J.B.N.H.S; 72,3; 1975, Dec; 862-863.

States that crocodile survives only the most remote and protected area. Gives the number of crocodiles seen in two nights. Describes the need of census and efforts for improving the population of crocodile. Illustrates by one photograph of adult male.

226. RAJAGOPAL(N R). Tears for the crocodile. L.E; 45,90; 1977, Feb 14; 5.

Reports that crocodile is in danger of extinction and main enemy of crocodile is a man. Describes various researches have been done on crocodiles on its phyliology, its breeding, its anatomy etc. brief description on Nib-crocodile. Gives its habit and habitates and its life cycle. Narrates that Indian cousson of crocodyleus noticus is the gaurial Describes it is a large crocodilian found in the water of Ganges and the Indus. Gives the need for conserving it.

FAUNA, REPTILES, CROCODILES- GUJRAT

227. WHITAKER(R). Notes on the status of the Gir Crocodiles, J.B.N.H.S; 75,1; 1978, Ap; 224-227.

Describes his visit to Hiran lake which is famous for crocodiles. Gives habits and habitates

of crocodiles. Highlights over its population and mating in the canal of Gir forest. States about the hunting of crocodile that there may have been no shooting during Lord Mahavir's anniversary year in Gujrat but the crocodile axe was most active.

FAUNA, REPTILES, CROCODILES-
HABITS AND BEHAVIOUR

228. VIRAJ(Uday Vir). Birth of crocodile Caryan; 554; 1975, Ju 2; 46-47.

Describes the life history of crocodiles, how a crocodile mother lays the eggs, how she makes nest near the shore of water. Gives the types of egg, how the eggs are hatched, how the young ones of crocodile keep themselves with environment, their enemies, and how they grow. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, REPTILES, CROCODILES-
KANJIKA ISLANDS

229. KRISHNAN(M). Crocodiles at the Kanika Islands. Imprint; 14,1; 1974, Ap; 39-41.

Describes Kanika Islands, nesting colony of water birds. Tells possibilities of looking crocodiles which is threatened animals. Reports India is famous for Magar and gharials but they are not protected. Tells his visit of Kanika islands about water birds, crocodiles.

Describes appearance of crocodiles, takes photographs. Concludes that it was a memorable trip. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, REPTILES, CROCODILES-
ORRISA, BHITARKANIKA

230. BISWAS(S) and KAIR(S). Some observations on nesting habits and biology of Varamus salvater (Laurenti) of Bhitarkanika Sanctuary, Orrisa. J.B.N.H.S; 78, 2; 1981, Ag; 256-260.

Describes Bhitarkanika has now been declared as a crocodile sanctuary by the Orrisa Government. Reports that four nests with eggs of varamus salvation within the sanctuary. The water moisture is now thriving well here, protected from exploitation by skin trades, contains illustrations.

FAUNA, REPTILES, LIZARDS

231. MURTHY(T S N). Lizards. Ill.Wkly; 98, 4; 1977, Jan 23; 40-41.

Highlights lizards and its species found in the world and their habits and habitats. Describes their living and food, their appearance. Tells about Monitors which are also lizards. Describes monitor's living appearance, and food how they breed. Specifies Indian Monitor, Gila Monster, beaded lizard. Describes preparation of sexual stimulents and protection of these by Government of India. Illustration are also given.

232. ROMULUS and WHITAKER(Zahida). Lizards of India. Ill.Wkly; 98,4; 1977, Jan 23; 43-45.

Describes the species of lizards in India. Gives habitas and habitate with other description of several lizards groups as Gechos; Agamids, chame leonidae, scincidae; anguidae, varanidae; and lacertidae. Tells that common monitor and desert monitor should be protected under Wild Life Protection Act 1972. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, REPTILES-RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

233. MEHTA(Anil). Images India. IndiaToday; 4, 11; 1979, Je 15; 53.

Describes spinytailed, sandygrey reptile. It is sold on the street of Jaipur. States peoples ill it and eat it. They make several things from it. Describes it is now a protected species under wild life regulation and should not be killed. Gives also illustrations.

FAUNA, REPTILES, SNAKES

234. KRISHNAN(M). Speckled band. Statesman Magazine; 124,2350; 1977, Mr 27; 2.

Describes the poisonous snakes. Gives differentiation in the nature of cobra and kraits. Gives a brief description of Russell's viper. and Narrates his story in contacts to

these species of poisonous snakes. Describes the degree of poisonousness of different species of snakes. Gives the importance of snakes. Contents illustrations.

235. PROMILA DEWI. Man eating snakes. Ill.Wkly; 99, 5; 1978, Feb 4; 41-43.

Describes man eating snakes, only six species out of 2500 species of snakes in which only one in India. Gives habits and habitates of these species. and capability for taking preys. Tells the size and appearance of different species. Describes men as a prey of snakes. Tells these are also elephant killers Gives fully description of Indian python and the sizes of python. Reports python has taken men at several times. Illustrations are also given.

FAUNA, REPTILES, SNAKES, KALA NAG

236. ESKAY. Kala Nag. Imprint; 14, 1; 1974, Ap; 73-74.

Describes Kalanag which he has caught from Phaskona. Tells nag's reaction in starting days and changing life with him. Gives its action towards its prey and his friendship with nag after some days. Describes snake charmer who prefer to keep cobra, or king cobras. Reports of releasing the kalanag from his captivity Contents illustrations also.

FAUNA, REPTILES, SNAKES,
KING COBRA

237. JAVID HASAN; King cobra's dance of death.
Imprint; 20,11; 1981, Feb 60-62.

Describes about king cobra, its meal as a rat snake and its distribution in India. Gives its nature experienced by several peoples. Its fatalness of biting to a man, tells about its nest and its body. The work of Mysore Zoo. Illustrations are also given.

238. NAIKARNI(Vithal C). Snake eat snake. Ill.Wkly; 101,34; 1980, Ag 24; 45.

Highlights over king cobra which is largest venomous snake in the world. Tells that these are rare in India and both man and snake beat a hasty retreat before it. Gives King Cobra's habit and habitate. Illustration is given.

FAUNA, REPTILES, SNAKES-
MADRAS PARK

239. MADRAS SNAKE Park. Carvan; 567,1976,Jan 1; 36-42.

Describes Madras Snake Park at Guindy, gives life history of its director Romulus white-ker and his work. A detailed study over conserving the snakes and other reptiles in this park. Several visitors are visited in the

parks. Gives habit and habitates of snakes, the growth of snakes, its meal and advantages and disadvantages from snakes. Description of some poisonous snakes their biting effects over men. Treatment and doses of snake biting. Illustrations are also given.

FLORA, FORESTS, RAINY-
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

- 240 . ANDAMAN AND Nicobar: Our untapped wealth?
 India today; 1, 19; 1976, Sept 16; 22-25.

Describes Andaman and Nicobar Islands, land covered with dense rain forests. Gives its area and its population. Describes several projects for its development, its wild life, forest resources. Gives importance of its forestry and varieties of species found in forests. Gives the work of forest corporation and plantation corporation on the forestry development. Describes plan for control of further plant and animal introduction. Describes several schemes working over this islands. Illustrated also.

FLORA, FORESTS, RESERVES-
BIHAR

241. VERMA(R P). Forest development in Bihar.
 Yoina; 24,12; 1980, Jy 1; 8 .

Describes forest area in Bihar. Narrates 5th plan and other schemes for planting of trees. Gives the table of trees planted in several years. Describes the work of forest department of Bihar. Gives the profit from forest coupes. Describes aids from biological park of Patna. Reports that Tiger project in Palamau, National Park at Hazirbagh, sanc-

tuaries at Dalma and Bhulaea are being developed. Gives importance of forest department.

FLORA, FORESTS, RESERVES-
MADHYA PRADESH

242. HEWESTON(C E). Madhya Pradesh forests revisited. J.B.N.H.S; 78,2; 1981, Ag; 333-336.

Describes different type of birds found in Delhi and in Central India. And many of them are found in forest. Highlights the forest in Madhya Pradesh and Kanha National Park. Stresses over in area in birds population and watching of them. Contents illustrations.

FLORA, FORESTS, RESERVES-
MAHARASHTRA

243. MAHAJAN(P S). Novel experiment in forestry. Yojna; 24,11; 1980, Je 16; 32.

Describes Allapalli Forest in Maharashtra, rich in teak trees. States research is going on to introduce this species in Moghata nursery in Bhandra District. Gives the area and population of trees in Moghata. Gives habit and habitate of trees. Contents illustrations.

FLORA, FORESTS, RESERVES_
TAMIL NADU

244. SHARMA(B D) and others. Flora of Madumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu. J.B.N.H.S; 75,1; 1978, Ap; 13-42.

Gives floristic account of Madumalai Wild Life, Sanctuary, which lies between 11032' - 11043' N and 76022' - 76045' E in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. States that a total of 506 taxa of flowering plants and ferns are reported from the sanctuary. Provides a map of the sanctuary and the lists of flora found in the sanctuary.

FLORA, PLANT CONSERVATION

245. BOND(Mskin). Man who loved trees. Imprint; 19,4; 1979, Jy; 97-98.

Describes the affection of grand father towards the trees. Tells his service in Indian Forest Services. States how he planted many trees in several plans for the birds and the animals. Gives his thinking towards the usefulness of trees and need for protecting them. Describes their visit for Dehra in connection of Deodar, oaks and chestnuts. Describes his visit after the death of grand father.

246. **DE-DESERTIFICATION.** Eve.Wkly; 34,20; 1980, My 17; 45.

Describes the need of reforestification. Analyses of experiments done over villages for making new forests. The results have shown that not only can greenery be restored but economic viability in any given area of the country can also be achieved within just three to four years.

247. **HYACINTHS(Water).** Exotics in Wild life preserves. Statesman Magazine; 124,2342; 1977, Jan 30; 2.

Describes the importance of tree's plantation for wild life. Gives a brief description of lantana around other species and effects of these in different sanotuaries. Describes the need of water for preserving wild life. Narrates that there forests which besides being so useful to the animals are so integrally apart of an wild life.

248. **KUL KARNI(S N) and KRISHNAN(M).** Illus. Plant a tree this vanamahotsava. Ill.Wkly; 48,27; 1977, Jy; 3; 20-21.

Highlights over 'Vanmahotswa' launched in 1950. Gives astatesment of Padma Puran. Describes the usefulness of trees which are continuously destroyed. Gives need of protection. Describes methods of plantation the trees and India's reputation in the world in the field of plants. Gives the view of Gardens Illustrations are given.

249. MATHEW(M V). Leaf of grass is no less than the journey - work of the stars. Imprint; 15,10; 1976, Jan; 41-45.

Describes why we should protect wild life, it is effecting over environment. Gives statements of several famous personalities like Allexender pope, Ritchie Calder, Raul Ehrilch, Joseph Myler, Orme Lewis, Jr. Barry Connionerer etc. Gives some facts for changing environment growing population of human while fauna and flora is l^owering. Describes how a chain cycle occured in environment. Gives concept of Qita. Concludes that we should control over changing environment.

250. PROTECTING OUR environment. Yojna; 24,12; 1980, Jy 1; 3.

Reports the needs of protecting environment gives causes of population, floods, draughts and land slides and the harm of deforestation and need of afforestation. Narrates for preventing the indiscriminate felling of trees there should be a nation wide movement on the mode of CHIPKO of Uttar Pradesh (UP) which should also add to its activities planting of trees on a large scale.

251. RAHMANI(Asad Rafi). Save the plant life. Imprint; 18,5; 1978, Ag; 33-38.

Describes protection of plants. Gives the rarity in population of some plant species.

Describes the factors over it and works of Government of India. Reports over tropical and rain forest which are disappearing, gives the advantage in protecting plants. Describes several project over it and need for protecting of Alpina Flora. Describes vanishing medicinal plants, fibres etc. Concludes that Geneticists will suffer a great loss of raw material if vanishing plants are not conserved. Illustration is given.

252. RAMAN(V R). Ecological imbalance threatens wild life. E.T.; 4,139; 1977, Ag 14; 4.

Gives the factors which deals for protecting wild life species. States all that lives beneath earth's fragile conopy is, in some elemental fastion, related is born, moves, feeds, reproduces, dies, tiger and turtle; each tiny flower and homely frog; the running child, father to the man, in ways as yet unknown bother to the salamander. Warns if mankind continuous to allow whole species to perish, when does this peril also becomes ours. Illustrated also.

253. ROY(Diana Singh). Community forests. Eve. Wkly.; 34, 20; 1980, My 17; 25.

States the urgent need to take in hand a national policy of reforestation. Deeply concerned conservationists are now turning their attention to growing forests

which will meet the needs of people in a particular area. "Forest for Fuel" would help to save our remaining forests by stopping the unrestrained cutting down of trees for fuel.

254. SAVING FORESTS. I.E; 49,194;1981,Je 19; 6.

Describes afforestation programme. Tells lack of adequate resources and faulty approach and sixth plan period for forestry project. Reports few plantation in U.P. and Gujrat. Describes detailed of project for afforestation. Gives lack of proper planning and after care. Concludes that only local population can provides the needed after care.

255. SHROFF(K C) and GHATNEMAR(Sudhir). Yes, the deserts are marching. Eve.Wkly; 34, 30; 1980, My 7; 43-45.

States that the deserts are creeping and first step in the march of the desert in the cutting of trees. Provides several examples of this and describes that desert has typical life teaming with animals insect, reptiles, birds, flowers and of course a considerable mass of human population. To remove desertification botanical species like leucaena Dhencha,Glyrecidia,Valayti, Babul,Suru and Nilgiri should be planted because of their multiferious uses. Gives illustrations also.

256. SRIVASTAVA(B P) and PANT(M M). Social forestry in India. Yojna; 13,12; 1979; Jy 1; 18-23.

Describes concept of social forestry. Gives its aim and integration of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. Gives its constituents farm, rural and urban forestry. Narrates that the total output from the land is a function of initial investment on tree planning, irrigation and fertilisation. Gives the importance and outcome from the forestry. Contents tables of estimated consumption of fuels. States progress of social forestry schemes in India.

257. ZAFFAR FATEHALLY. Stop this destruction. Eve.Wkly; 34,20;1980, My 17; 17.

Warns that we are wilfully destroying our forests. They are dwindling so rapidly that soon we will reach the point of no return. Deforestation affects over floods, draught, soil and finally over fuel. Reports the silent valley controversy where the Kerala Government proposes the destruction of the finest piece of rain forest in our country.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION- BIHAR

258. MAHESHWARI(J K) and PAUL(S R). Exotic flora of Ranchi. J.B.N.H.S; 72,2;1975, Ap; 158-188.

Describes that Ranchi of Bihar, has a rich exotic flora which forms a dominant part

of the landscape. The study covers 209 exotic species and varieties of gymnosperms and angio sperms that are cultivated or naturalized in the district. Gives the brief description of various species of exotic plant fund in Ranchi.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION-
DELHI

259. BHARGAVA(Bharati). Delhi's vanishing green-belt. I.E; 47,187; 1979, Je 9; 3.

Reports that number of green pieces of land have been handed over to commercial and religious bodies in Delhi by the work and Housing Ministry. DDA has also stopped pursuing the acquisition issue with the administration. Describes needs of objections and suggestions over it.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION-
HIMACHAL PRADESH

260. JHA(Prem Shanker). Himachal's plans for forestry. T.O.I; 144,297; 1981, Oc 27; 8 : 7.

Highlights the steps taken by Himachal Pradesh Govt. against deforestation; Govt. has banned the felling privately owned trees and privately tapped resin can be sold only to the government. Describes Govt. programme is on an replantation scheme; studies of the survival rate; Funds on the basis of "so much per tree" and instituted prizes for forest divisions. Analyses the

problems that the Himachal government feels and to overcome over them. States that Government is also thinking on Bamboo planting.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION- HIMALAYA

261. ENGINEER(Rusi). Forests for the people. Ill.Wkly; 101, 34; 1980; Ag 24; 30-31.

Highlights over Indian forest, its problem. Gives its usefulness in daily needs. States the bad condition of forest for cutting down. Gives forests help in river flowing and controlling of floods. Reports the bared condition of kumaon Himalaya. Tells rain dependence over forest, conditions of dam, and the need for deforestation. Contents illustrations.

262. JHA(Prem Shankar). Reforesting the Himalayas: Causes of demudation. T.O.I; 144,296; 1981, Oc 26; 8 : 3.

Describes poor condition of Himalayan's forest. States that deforestation in H.P. and in U.P. is taking place. Highlights on timber Distribution Rights and its Voilation by peoples. Analyses that destruction of trees is more compare to planting the trees. Describes the causes of deforestation. Proposes the compelete ban for felling down the trees.

263. MADHWAL(H K). Evergreen giants of Himalayas. I.E; 47,276; 1979, Sep 21; 9.

Describes Tsuga Dumosa(brunoniana) species, found only in Himalayan region, it's form forest. Gives its habit and habitates. Reports that it is rare in India. Gives the causes of its deforestation and its uses in our daily life, works of various scientists to develop its species.

264. SAILI(Ganesh). Valley of flowers. Illus by Raymond Steiner. Imprint; 16,10;1977,Jan; 21-25.

Describes valley of Flower of Himalaya and the trees and animals which they met. Tells the beauty of mountain, rivers and valley of flowers. Gives the several varieties of flowers ferns, herbs and strubs. Illustrations are also given.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION- J & K

265. GURCHARAN SINGH and GOHIL(R N). Some new records to the flora of Ladakh. J.B.N.H.S; 73,3; 1976; Dec; 487-490.

Explores of Floristic element of Ladakh district. Puts on record 105 angiospermic species, hitherto unreported from the area. The collections are mainly from the southern part of the district. Provides lists of plants.

266. KAUL(M K). Contribution to the umbellifers of Kashmir. J.B.N.H.S; 72, 3; 1975, Dec; 692-715.

Describes thirty-four species of umbellifers belonging to the 25 genera. Gives keys to all the genera and species of genera. Describes each species giving its diagnostic features, records localities of collection and distribution. Illustrates twelve common umbellifera in the region.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION- MAHARASHTRA

267. PORECHA(Vijay V). No trees, no Matheran. I.E.Sunday Standard; 39,35;1978, Jy 9; 1.

Reports that the once thickly wooded hill resort of Matheran only about 55 miles from Bombay, is today endangered. Wanton destruction of trees on the surrounding slopes has demuded once lush forests into barren tracts. Warns if immediate steps are not taken to remedy this situation, Matharen will in the next 25 to 30 years, turn into a dead place. Gives the ideas of planting trees and controlling them. Contents illustrations.

268. THITE(A N) and KULKARNI(A R). Fungal flora of Panhala. J.B.N.H.S; 73,3;1976,Dec; 456-463.

Highlights fungal flora of Panhala hill of Maharashtra. Gives the lists of the fungal flora found there. The total number of species listed an 430.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION-
MEGHALAY

269. RAO(R B) and KHARKONGORI(P). Floristic composition and seasonal pattern of vegetation of pine Forests of Shillong in Meghalayh. J.B.N.H.S; 75,2; 1978; Ag; 273-285.

Describes ecology and phytosociological aspect of Meghalaya. Provides previous research work and lists of vegetations.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION-
RAJASTHAN

270. SINGH(V). Study of the aquatic and marsh land plants of Jhalwar District Rajasthan. J.B.N.H.S; 75,2; 1978; Ag; 312-320..

Describes fairly comprehensive state on the floristic composition, phenology, ecology and the distribution of hydrophytes from Jhalwar district of Rajasthan. Gives the lists of names of flora.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION-
UTTAR PRADESH

271. NATH(Uma Ram). Badrinath, forming part of Uttar Pradesh. Ill.Wkly; 96,44; 1979, Nov 2; 22.

Describes Badrinath. Gives its importance for Hindu religion. Tells about its temples, rivers, hills and also famous for valley of flowers consists of thousands varieties of wild flowers. Also tells that valley itself is an extraordinary combina-

tion of gentle meadows, stark rocks, snow, ice and streams. Tells about the beauty of flowers.

272. UTTAR PRADESH: They wear the willow. Link; 22,35; 1980, Ap 6; 19.

Describes Chipko movements for saving forest of Himalaya Region. Gives the warning sundarlal Bahuguna. Tells the purpose of Chipko Movement and facts behind this. Gives harm of deforestation and profits of afforestation. Gives a song over afforestation and saving forest. Illustrations are also given.

FLORA, PLANTS-CONSERVATION- WEST BENGAL

273. CHHATOPADHYAY (Debi Prasanna). Poet's garden at Uttarayana. Ill. Wkly; 101,18; 1980, My 4;

Reports Shantiniketan with its bounteous groves, lush gardens and cool rivulets is a living reminder of the Tagore family's love for flowers and gardens. Gives the various kinds of trees found here. Narrates the beauty of this Uttarayana Garden and living laboratory for horticulturists. Gives the various kinds of vines and creepers and its beauty over row of houses. Draws the beauty of historic cottage surrounded by several trees. Describes flowering pots and other buildings beautifying by the plants. Contents illustrations.

LIST OF PERIODICALS DOCUMENTED

| NAME OF PERIODICALS | PLACE OF PUBLICATION | FREQUENCY |
|--|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Carvan ^a | Delhi | Biomonthly |
| Economic and Political Weekly | Bombay | Weekly |
| Economics Times | Delhi | Daily |
| Eve's Weekly | Bombay | Weekly |
| Hindustan Times | Delhi | Daily |
| Illustrated Weekly | Delhi | Weekly |
| Imprint | Bombay | Monthly |
| Indian Express | Delhi | Daily |
| India Today | Delhi | Fortnightly |
| Journal of the Bombay National History Society | Bombay | Irregular |
| Junior Science Digest | Delhi | Monthly |
| Link | Delhi | Weekly |
| Social Welfare | Delhi | Monthly |
| Statesman | Delhi | Daily |
| Surya | Delhi | Monthly |
| Swarajya | Madras | Weekly |
| The Times of India | Delhi | Daily |
| Women's Era | Delhi | Fortnightly |
| Yojna | Delhi | Fortnightly |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Ag | August |
| Ap | April |
| Dec | December |
| Eco.Pol.Wkly. | Economic and Political Weekly |
| E.T. | Economic Times |
| Eve.Wkly. | Eve's Weekly |
| Feb | February |
| H.T. | The Hindustan Times |
| I.E. | Indian Express |
| Ill.Wkly. | Illustrated Weekly |
| Jan | January |
| J.B.N.H.S. | Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society |
| Je | June |
| J.S.D. | Junior Science Digest |
| Jy | July |
| Mr | March |
| My | May |
| Nov | November |
| Sep | September |
| T.O.I. | Times of India |

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